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中華民國九年十月三十日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916

中華民國九年十月三十日

10 CENTS

## 15,000,000 KRONER LOST IN NORWEGIAN SHIPS THIS MONTH

Christiania Reports 18 Sunk;  
London Tells of Num-  
erous Others

## DAY'S HEAVY TOLL

Five German Submarines  
Establish Blockade Of  
Southern Norway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, October 24.—Eighteen Norwegian steamers, aggregating 22,375 tons, have been sunk this month. 15,000,000 Kroner was paid in war-insurance, the premiums of which are being raised.

London, October 24.—Cables yesterday reported: The British steamers Hugenot (1,032 tons), Marchioness, Duke and Cilburn, the Norwegian steamers Athens, Dido, Fartherose, Roennauag, Raftstrand (987 tons), Drift (774 tons) and Alm (? 1,017 tons), the Swedish steamer Alahild (177 tons), several British, Norwegian and Swedish sailing-vessels, the s.s. Hebe (957 tons), s.s. Helga (1,182 tons) and s.s. Guldberg (1,553 tons), all Danish and two sailing-vessels have been sunk.

Today's cables reported: The Danish steamers Guldberg and Helga were torpedoed. The schooner Libed (174 tons, Danish) and the Swedish schooner Lekna (304 tons) have been set on fire, the Norwegian steamer Secundo sunk, the Edman (? 2,381 tons, Dutch) has been seized and taken to Emden and the Gunn (? 483 tons, a Norwegian sailing-ship) has been set on fire.

The last-named is one of four ships which a Norwegian steamer, which has arrived at Stavanger, saw on fire in the middle of the North Sea. All the crews have been landed.

A message from Copenhagen states that seven more Norwegian steamers and six sailing-vessels are reported to have been torpedoed.

The Norwegian Shipping Gazette says that five German submarines have established a regular blockade of the south coast of Norway.

The British steamers Cluden (3,166 tons) and W. Harkness (1,185 tons) and the Norwegian steamer Renssela have also been sunk.

Bilbao, October 24.—The Spanish steamer Victor Chavarri has landed the crews of the British steamers Barbara (3,740 tons) and Midland (4,247 tons) and the Norwegian steamer Nestad (2,350 tons), all of which were sunk by a German submarine on the 20th. The captain of the Victor Chavarri states that the commander of the submarine ordered him to return to port, on the ground that he was carrying contraband and warned him that his vessel would be torpedoed without warning if caught again.

## GERMANS WASTING GUNS ABOVE LIMIT OF SUPPLY

Shells, Too, Are Insufficient To  
Meet Battle's Demand; Long-  
Standing Trouble

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that a captured document written by the Chief of Artillery of General von Gallwitz' army complains of "the terrifying number" of explosions of guns, especially field-guns, which he attributes to inadequate care and unskillful handling. He adds that "if this is not changed immediately, the renewals will not be able to keep pace with the wastage and the immediate result will be an appreciable falling-off of our artillery power."

A similar order from the headquarters of the 1st Army shows that this trouble is of long standing. Another order, which deals with barrage fire, indicates that the German supply of shells is smaller than the soldiers in the front line think necessary.

## Policing of Municipal Roads Is at Bottom of Tientsin Row; Situation Reported Calmer

China Demands Withdrawal of Annamite Troops, Res-  
toration of Chinese; French Make Counter Proposal

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, October 25.—With regard to the Laohsikai incident, China demands the withdrawal of the Annamite troops and the restoration of the Chinese police. The French Legation wants China, if allowed to have the policemen back, to first promise not to collect taxes at Laohsikai until a peaceful solution has been arrived at. The situation is calmer.

The following view of the situation in Tientsin concerning the extension of the French Concession is taken in local French official circles:

"The Tientsin dispute about the extension of the French Concession in that town has been the object of sensational news reports that have led the public to believe that a serious clash is threatening the relations between France and China. The ultimatum of war has been spoken of but the following facts should be sufficient to calm the excited nerves of all readers.

"The whole affair of the extension of the French Concession is a trivial matter of municipal policing of roads built up there by the French as both the French and International Settlements in Shanghai have done in many places. Roads were built by the French authorities in Tientsin with the consent of the local Chinese authorities. They were used for the benefit of the whole foreign and Chinese communities, were kept up at the expense of the French Concession, and their police were the French Municipal Police of Tientsin.

"Negotiations were pending with the Chinese authorities for many months in order to give formal recognition to a situation which was already so much in favor of the French that Chinese legal documents served on Chinese subjects were first submitted to the French Police. The French were therefore entitled to consider that the Chinese authorities would not defer a formal recognition of a de facto position admitted willingly by both sides.

"Instead of the speedy arrangement proposed by the French who were willing to withdraw their claim for a half of the extension, an agitation was started by enemies regardless of the fact that the government

with interests inimical to their's have asked too at Hankow for an extension of their concession. This agitation went so far as to induce the local Chinese authorities to send Chinese policemen to patrol the newly built French roads.

"We have seen in Shanghai in May last something of this kind, when Chinese policemen forcibly invaded North Szechuen Road Extension, the result being that foreign residents were killed by the excited Chinese constables.

"The events in Tientsin were of the same kind, but, happily, without the sad consequences Shanghai has experienced. The French Consul could not let municipal roads be invaded by Chinese policemen and he has had them withdrawn, exactly as would be the case here if such invasion occurred tomorrow in Jessfield road or in any other municipal road.

"As it will be seen, it is an ordinary municipal affair. It would have remained such, had not the hostile interests tried to give it a sensational turn in order to stir up the Chinese public against the French. The present agitation will soon disappear, leaving no other feeling between the Chinese and French than that of a misunderstanding only.

"Our Chinese friends have been able to appreciate the advantages enjoyed by them, in the various French Concessions. They know that if the regime of the Concessionaires is for the benefit of the foreign trade, it has proved true, especially in the French Concession of Shanghai, to be for the Chinese citizens an invaluable institution of protection and safety. They will not let themselves be anyone's catspaw."

Natives of Chihli Protest

Yesterday afternoon natives of Chihli held a mass meeting in Shanghai to discuss the occupation by the French of Laohsikai in Tientsin. Almost all the Chihli merchants attended. A petition expressive of indignation was sent to the government.

A circular also was issued yesterday morning calling for another mass meeting by Chinese in Shanghai to-day in the city.

## G.\$100,000,000 Loan From U. S. to France

Wall Street Reported Eagerly  
Awaiting Another British  
Contract

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 24.—France has concluded a loan for G.\$100,000,000, to cover exports on her account from the United States. Another British loan is eagerly awaited by Wall Street.

## MANY HIGH BULGARS JAILED FOR BRIBERY

Charged with Distributing For-  
eign Gift of Fcs. 24,000,000  
In Anti-Government Plot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 23.—A telegram from Sofia states that ex-Minister Ghenadiev's brother and father-in-law, the leader of the Agricultural Party and others have been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, for receiving and distributing 24,000,000 Francs, which was alleged to have come from a foreign source, to be used against the Government.

## AN EXPLANATION

In yesterday's CHINA PRESS was shown a picture of some of the Annamite troops now fighting for France in the Salonic campaign. Although the captions clearly stated that the troops were from Indo-China they were referred to in one place as Chinese troops. The soldiers in the picture were informed as Tonkinese volunteers. The Chinese artisans now being sent to Marseilles from China proper are, under the agreement between the Chinese and French governments, not permitted to enter the fighting zones.

## Still Another Cabinet Crisis Facing Peking

Minister Sun's Resignation Not  
Refused; Trouble Is He  
Won't Offer It

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 25.—A mandate issued last night relieves Dr. Chen Chin-tao of his duties as acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Vice-Minister, Hsia Yi-ting, temporarily takes charge of the Ministry.

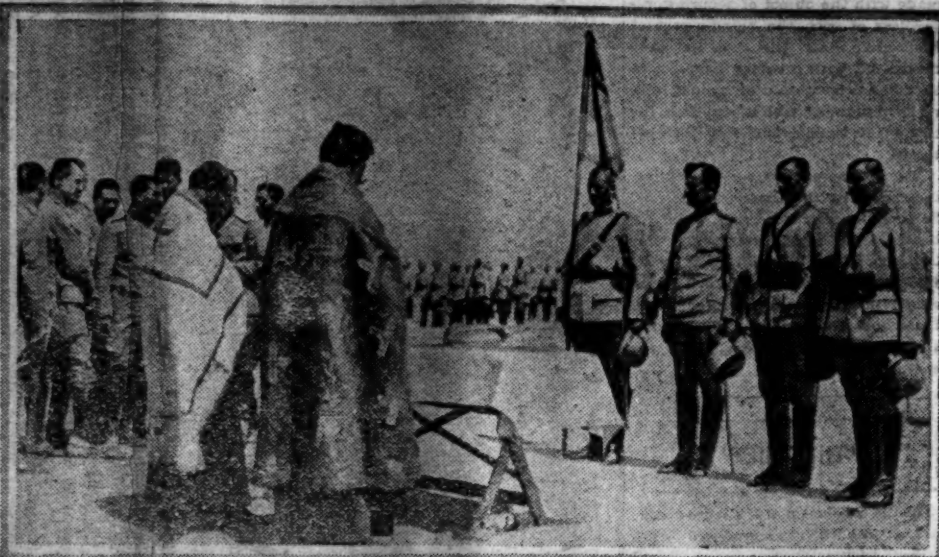
The Peking Gazette states that, despite the optimistic reports hitherto published regarding the probability of the Sun Hung-yi case being settled by Sun Hung-yi's resignation, "we now learn that the Government is faced with an important Cabinet crisis." Sun Hung-yi is said to have refused to tender his resignation and the Premier is pressing for the former's dismissal by mandate or the acceptance of his own resignation.

The report that the President refused to accept Sun Hung-yi's resignation is not correct. The Peking Gazette is authoritatively informed that the latter never tendered his resignation.

At a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives, yesterday, it was decided that the election of the Vice-President should eventuate within a week. This decision was followed by a lively dispute, a number of members endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to rule the resolution out of order.

The excitement of the Press and the public over the Laohsikai incident continues. A number of mass-meetings are being convened.

## Servian Troops Still Celebrate Victory of Kossovo



The photograph shows a Servian regiment at the front, in the midst of a novel ceremony in connection with the anniversary of the now historic battle of Kossovo. In the foreground are shown several priests, the regiment's color bearer with the flag and a group of officers.

## M. VENIZELOS DEMANDS BULGARS LEAVE GREECE

Sends Ultimatum for Immediate  
Evacuation; Servians Ad-  
vance on Whole Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—The Rome correspondent of the Morning Post states that M. Venizelos has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding the immediate evacuation of East Macedonia.

Salonica, October 24.—A Servian official communiqué reports: After heavy and fierce fighting in the region of the Vardar, our 1st Army advanced on the whole length of its front, taking the first Bulgarian trenches.

Paris, October 24.—It is reported that the Anglo-French conference which met at Boulogne on the 20th decided on the collective Entente program on the eastern front. It also discussed the Greek question and adopted resolutions which will develop progressively and whereby King Constantine will realize the unity of action and energy of the Allies.

## British War Office Employs to Enlist

All Below 26 Years, Irrespective  
Of Rank or Class, Must  
Join Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 24.—It is understood that the War Office has decided that all officials, irrespective of their rank and class, below the age of 26, shall be forthwith released for military service.

## WUSIH CHURCH BURNED

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Wusih, Oct. 25.—The Church of the Holy Cross, completed only last May, was completely burned out last night. Fire was discovered in the vestry at 9 o'clock already well along. The small engines available in Wusih though equipped with willing crews were unable to reach the high roof and so the building went down by section.

The walls, which were massive, are standing and possibly it will not be necessary to tear them down. It is too early to state what will be necessary for restoration of the building.

## Campaign Is Favoring Mr. Wilson, Declares Official Chinese Wire

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, October 25.—A Chinese official wire from Washington shows that the outlook in the Presidential campaign is favorable to President Wilson. Possession prevails in the Republican headquarters as to the possible outcome.

## Men Taken Off China By British Are Freed; Returning to Shanghai

Washington, September 22.—The British Government has ordered the release of the thirty-eight Germans, Austrians, and Turks who were taken from the American steamship China by the cruiser Laurentic in the Orient on February 18, 1916. Since then they have been held at Hongkong, and later at Sydney, New South Wales. Secretary Lansing was today notified that these prisoners would be released and that they would leave Sydney on September 28 for Shanghai via Hongkong.

Vigorous protest was made by the State Department last January, and in a subsequent note against the action of the Captain of the British cruiser. These twenty-eight German, eight Austrian, and two Turkish subjects boarded the China at Shanghai for Manila. They were taken from the steamship on the high seas about ten miles from the entrance to the Yangtszekiang and transported to Hongkong, where they were placed in military barracks.

The United States Government took the position that unless it could be shown that the men were part of the armed forces of enemies of Great Britain they could not be taken from a neutral vessel, and that the action of the British Captain was "an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty of American vessels on the high seas." The British Government at first contended that the question was whether the character and position of the persons removed from the China were such as to bring them within the classes of persons not protected by a neutral flag on the high seas. It was also contended that the Germans had been engaged in the collection of arms and ammunition for clandestine transmission to India, and if possible for the arming of a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Moewe. It was added that when the Germans learned that the British Government had discovered their plots they planned to shift the center of their activity from Shanghai to Manila. Finally, however, the British Government yielded and ordered the release of the men.

## CANADA'S LAST 100,000 MAY BE ALL-IMPORTANT

Perhaps Deciding Factor, Says  
Borden; Dominion's Manhood  
Must Answer Challenge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, October 24.—Sir Robert Borden, in a stirring appeal for national service, says that the climax of the war is approaching. Canada's last hundred thousand men may be a deciding factor. Canada's manhood must answer the challenge if the nation is to have an abiding place in the future.

## The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 65.5 and the minimum 54.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 68.7 and 60.3.

## VERDUN ATTACKING FORCE IS SMASHED ITS ENTIRE LENGTH

French Break Through Every-  
where, Gaining Up To  
Three Kilometers

## TAKE DOUAUMONT

Passing Thiaumont Work,  
They Rush Haudro-  
mont Quarries

## PRISONERS POUR IN

3,500 Counted So Far;  
Booty Beyond Estimate;  
Victors' Loss Small

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 24.—The official communiqué issued this evening reported: On the Verdun front, after an intense artillery preparation, we attacked on the right of the Meuse, at mid-day and broke through the enemy's line everywhere on a front of seven kilometers to a depth which attained the distance of three kilometers at the middle.

We captured the village and fort of Douaumont. We advanced beyond Thiaumont Work and rushed the quarries at Haudromont.

Prisoners are pouring in. Up to the present we have counted 3,500, including a hundred officers.

Our troops established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont. Our line runs on the right of Fort Douaumont, northward, of the de la Callette, along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern border of Fumlin Wood and continues north of Chenois Wood and Dambloup battery.

We cannot yet estimate the quantity of captured material. Our losses are small.

## Progress at Morval

The communiqué yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, we made appreciable progress north-east of Morval. South of the Somme, there was particularly lively fighting in the region of Chaumes Wood.

We took 80 prisoners yesterday north-west of Sailly-Saillies. Everywhere else, our front was quiet.

German aeroplanes bombed Nancy this morning, doing only slight damage and causing no casualties.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: There was lively artillery fighting in the regions of Blaches and Abbaucourt. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down at Verdun, two forced to descend damaged in Lorraine and an aviatik brought down in Alsace.

French aeroplanes bombed the railway-station at Spincourt and the bivouacs at Azannes.

London, October 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: On our right front, south of the Ancre, our line advanced east of Guedecourt and Les Boeufs and captured over a thousand yards of enemy trenches. Our front in the neighborhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled.

## Stop German Attack

The enemy massed for an attack south of Grandcourt, but our artillery stopped it. The enemy attempted two raids at Gourmeccourt last night. We stopped one, inflicting heavy casualties. The second penetrated our outpost lines, but a counter-attack promptly drove the enemy back. A further 66 prisoners have been brought in as a result of the fighting at Schwaben Redoubt.

Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed two stations behind the enemy's lines. They hit a moving train and did much damage to the buildings and rolling-stock.

Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others forced to land, damaged. Eight of our machines have not returned.

General Haig reported this morning: The ground gained yesterday, in the neighborhood of Guedecourt and Les Boeufs, was fully secured. There was reciprocal intermittent shelling during the night.

The troops which captured a



thousand prisoners on Saturday had only 1,200 casualties.

### Germans Say Positions

**Are All Shot To Pieces**  
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 23.—The powerful artillery duel on the northern bank of the Somme continued yesterday, with undiminished vigor. From afternoon until deep into the night the British, between Le Sars and Les Boeufs and the French adjoining, up to Rancourt, attacked with very strong forces. Our brave infantry, splendidly assisted by the artillery and flyers, repulsed all attacks in sanguinary fashion from positions which had been shot to pieces.

Only north-west of Sally, the French entered a small trench in the first line during a night attack. South of the Somme, our advance in the morning in the northern part of Ambos Wood to the north of Chaulnes succeeded.

Last night, our defence was ordered to take up positions prepared to the east of the wooded section. This was done without being influenced by the enemy.

Near the coast, in the Somme and the Meuse sectors, the flyers were very active, 22 enemy flyers being shot down in air attacks and by defensive fire. Eleven aeroplanes are lying behind our lines.

Captain Boelcke defeated his 37th and 38th and Lieutenant Frankl his 14th adversary in air engagements.

Hostile aeroplanes bombed Metz and some other towns in Lorraine. No military damage was done, but five civilians died and seven others are sick from inhaling poisonous gases, which originated from the bombs.

### KING ALBERT'S ENGLISH DENTIST IS SENTENCED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, October 23.—Dr. Bull, an Englishman, sixty years of age, who was dentist to King Albert, has been sentenced to six years penal servitude. It is believed that he was charged with assisting British military refugees.

### N. Zealand War Bill £1,000,000 Monthly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Wellington, October 24.—Official.—The war expenditure of New Zealand now amounts to one million pounds sterling a month.

### Queen Mary Appeals For More War Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 24.—Her Majesty the Queen appeals for continued support for her Needlework Guild, which, up to the present, has sent out nearly four million garments to soldiers and sailors. The Queen says that an almost unlimited number of things is needed.

### DISREGARD CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING RUSSIANS

**Stake Justifies Cost; Germans Intent on Capture Of Kirlibaba Heights**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 24.—Over twenty enemy battalions, including a whole division of Austrian troops, participated in a furious assault on Friday, in the wooded Carpathians, made with the object of securing, regardless of cost, the heights east of Kirlibaba. All the attacks were beaten off, with crushing losses. One battalion was absolutely wiped out, while another, which entered the battle 850 strong, had only 170 survivors.

The Germans are ceaselessly attacking along the Bystritsa, the only field of operations practicable for heavy and light artillery. The breaking of the Russian front in the Bystritsa Valley would bring the enemy in the rear of Kimpoling and the whole Russian left flank. The greatness of the stake explains the enemy's sacrifices.

### 'THE THIEF'

At the conclusion of the tense second act of "The Thief" as produced by the Howitt-Phillips company at the Lyceum Theater last night the all-too-small audience made more of a demonstration of enthusiasm than ordinarily is possible with a full house. It got the curtain up six times before subsiding for cigarettes, soda and sweets. The play has been seen here before and this probably accounted for the anaemic box office report but all the same both the play and the players deserved better at the hands of Shanghai. Miss Godart and Mr. Howitt had the principal parts (Richard and Marise Chelford) and their acting was of the highest standard. The character of Marise calls for many difficult emotional scenes and Miss Godart rose to them in a way that merits very special praise. The other parts were in the good hands of Miss Fladgate and Messrs. Baverstock, Dryden and Rawdon.

Tonight: "Milestones."

### JAPAN HONORS VERDUN

Tokio, October 24.—In appreciation of the bravery of the city of Verdun, the British, Russian, Italian, Belgian and other Allied Powers have presented decorations to honor that city. The Imperial House of Japan has also, at the desire of His Majesty the Emperor, decided to present that city with a sacred sword, in honor of the defence. The office of the Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department has wired to Mr. Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador to Paris, to communicate the decision to the President of the Republic of France.

### Hindu Couple Wed in America By Ancient Brahmin Rites



Mr. and Mrs. Shankar M. Pagar

New York, Sept. 19.—A romance which began in faraway India has culminated in the marriage of two young members of the Hindu priestly caste, both students at Columbia University. The bride was Miss Radhabai Pagar, a Brahmin, and the bridegroom was Shankar Pagar, a Brahmin, both sent to this country by the Government of Baroda to complete their education. The ceremony was celebrated at the Vedanta Society's meeting place.

The couple wore native bridal costumes. The bride, who is twenty-six years old, was dressed in a white silk sari, while the bridegroom, her senior by one year, wore a turban, shawl and dhoti.

It was a ceremony of love, of flowers, of incense. In all East Indian ceremonies incense is a most necessary thing, and it hung in purplish clouds over the young couple who sat while the priest, Swami Bodhalanda, read verses from the sacred books of India, the Mantras of the Vedas. Instead of the ring ceremony, the bride and bridegroom exchanged garlands of flowers.

### MUNICIPAL STAFF

The following entries were made in the index book of the Municipal staff for the week ending October 21: Police Force.—3rd Class Sergeant J. G. Adams is promoted to be 2nd Class Sergeant, with effect from October 16.

Health Department.—The terms Chief Inspector and Inspector shall henceforward apply to the ranks of Inspector and Assistant Inspector respectively.

Long leave is granted to C. Houghton, Inspector in the Health Department, from January 6, 1917.

Notice has been given by Nurse Dawson that she has discarded the adopted name of Herenberg by which she has hitherto been known.

Electricity Department.—The official title of Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge shall henceforward be Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Electricity Department.

Voluntary War Service.—Voluntary war service under the terms of

the order published in the Gazette of October 15, 1914, shall not adversely affect the seniority of employee who may elect to rejoin the service under the terms of that order; their rank and rate of pay upon rejoining shall be accordingly.

### PROXY VOTES FOR ARMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 24.—The Times states that the Government is considering a scheme whereby soldiers and sailors will be allowed to vote by proxy in the elections in their home constituency, possibly through their wives. A million votes are concerned.

### DROP GERMAN SEAPLANE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 24.—Official.—On the 23rd, a naval aeroplane attacked four enemy seaplanes, off Ostend, brought down one and drove off the others.

### Here's Another War; Crows Losing Heavily

The crow has long been regarded as a funny bird but the wary old bird himself is also in doubt about the human species. His particular function in Nature's scheme of things has been to do away with things carrion during a portion of his working day and to destroy the grubs, worms and insects that destroy young plant life during the remainder of his working day. The crow works every day, in season and out without a holiday, and the members of the Shanghai branch of the family are at a loss to understand why their resting hours do not bring peace, safety and contentment.

Here is the crow's plaint, for he surely is growing weary of Shanghai:

All summer long he has gone about his daily work, returning in the shades of evening for a well earned repose. For a time he "cawed" with his mates circling about the gardens along the Bund, finally selecting the trees, flag-staffs and wires for resting places. But came a time during the summer when the nocturnal rosters and trams and motor cars and impudent ricksha coolies disturbed his rest. Also the breeze off the Whangpoo was not conducive to comfortable night rest, so he looked about for a more protected roosting place.

The spire of the Holy Trinity Cathedral attracted him. Surely, the thick foliage of the trees in Cathedral yard, one of the sacred places of the strange human species, provided a veritable sanctuary for all good crows. For many settings of the sun everything was as it should be for a hard working crow until one night this week—Tuesday night, in fact—the quiet and peace of the night were gone. Pellets of lead were belched up into the trees and along the wires. About fifty crows fell. They did not rise again.

Last night the crows, still puzzled and wondering what it was all about, circled high over Trinity. Later than usual a few settled down into the old roosting places. But the hunting weapons of the humans belched pellets forth again and a few of the brave ones fell.

So the crow, which is said by scientists to be one of the wisest of the bird family, has realized that he has outlived his welcome in the Settlement in Shanghai, that is, that his roosting place must not be in a public place. Perhaps he realizes why, and perhaps he doesn't, but the police have decided that he must spend his evenings in the country, and the human family has always won.

### DR. SUN YAT-SEN GETS \$3,000 MONTHLY PAY

According to the Peking Gazette the President recently offered the post of High Advisor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on a monthly salary of three thousand dollars, but Dr. Sun refused to accept the offer. Through General Hu Han-min, the President has succeeded in inducing the Revolutionary leader to accept the post. A letter from Dr. Sun has reached Peking, accepting the offer.

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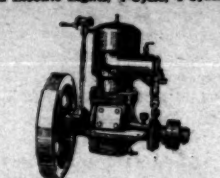
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## LONDON EX-CLERKS ARE WARRIORS BOLD

Men from Thames-side Offices  
And Warehouses Proved  
Their Mettle

ENDURED ALL AND WON

Grizzled Old Colonel Cannot  
Find Words to Praise Their  
Valiant Deeds

By Phillip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the Field, September 22, (Despatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have written many thousands of words about this war since the first shot was fired, and for fifteen months and more have been trying to picture as closely as possible the life of the British soldiers in action, but all I have written has given but a vague and far-off glimpse of the character of the sufferings and valor of the men. How is it possible to show these things truly and make readers understand something of the truth when I cannot understand myself but can only guess and grope at the qualities which make them do the things they do?

Take the last great day of battle. There were troops of many different types engaged in the fighting—Canadians, New Zealanders, Scotch, Irish, English of many counties. One would expect to find differences among these men, to find some harder than others or softer than others, battalions here and there who flinched before the storm of steel and those frightful shells which open great chasms in the earth. But on Friday the courage of all those men was of one quality, and the man would be a liar who said that one set of men were less brave than another. Today I went among the London men and afterward among some Highlanders, who have a special place in my heart. In blood and upbringing, in physique and in temperament one could not find two bodies of men more unlike, yet they had been alike in splendid endurance under the merciless fire Friday and onward.

"I cannot understand how my boys stuck it out during the worst hours they had," said the Colonel of one of the City of London battalions. "They just had to sit in the shell craters under heavy crumps. Many men would not have gone through with it, but the London boys stayed there gamely. They are wonderful."

The Colonel himself is wonderful—an old territorial soldier, nearly 60 years of age, with white mustache and grizzled eyebrows that did not hide the bright and almost boyish light in his eyes. He used to be dyspeptic and a bundle of nerves, so he told me, and did not think he could last three months of war, but now, at the beginning of the third year of war, he led his battalion into action, went under some of the fiercest fire along the whole battle line with it, and lay side by side with his "boys," as he calls them, in a shell hole which became filled with water by violent rainstorms.

For three days and nights he lay there while the Germans were trying to shell the British to death by their 5.9's. There were London men with him and all around him in the same kind of holes, for there were no trenches there. And though the Sergeants were shaking with a kind of ague, not with cold, but after the nervous strain of enduring the incessant shock of high explosives, they carried on and told their men to carry on. Not a fellow played the coward, though all were very much afraid, as all men are in these frightful hours.

Many a Clerk Now a Warrior

They had been born and bred in London; they had worn black coats and topers in the city, all the officers among them, and the men had been down Thames side and away to Whitehall. They had played the gentle game of dominoes in luncheon hours over a glass of milk and a Bath bun; they had grown nasturtiums in suburban gardens, and their biggest adventure in life had been the Summer maneuvers of the dear old "terriers."

And now they fought through German trenches and lay in shell holes, and every nerve in their brains and bodies was ravaged by the tumult of

## Servians Fighting Fiercely to Regain Lost Country



The picture shows Servian gunners in new uniforms and shell proof helmets in a rocky pass near the top of a mountain picking off Bulgars in a trench 600 yards away. Note the gunner lying prone on his back to keep under cover and feed the ammunition into the machine gun.

The Servians are now gaining ground in Macedonia and are continuing their drive toward Monastir

the shell fire about them and by the wounded who lay with them.

But these Londoners, who fight on their knees, were no less staunch than men like the Scots and North Country lads, who, as far as I can see, have no nerves at all.

There were some strange individual adventures in the midst of the general experience of rushing two lines of German trenches through a violent barrage and getting forward to this open country, where they dug themselves in among ten machine guns which they captured on their way up.

There was one handled by a German gunner who awaited his chance to sweep the ranks of the London men, but he did not get it. An officer of the London regiment, who was carrying a rifle, spotted the man and killed him with a shot before he had fired more than a few bullets. That rifle shot saved the lives of many of the British.

In the second German trench there was a sharp fight, and one single combat between one of the officers, a South African, and a lusty German who was a much bigger man. It was a bayonet duel, as two medieval knights might have fought in the old days with heavy swords. The British officer was already wounded twice; he had a bullet through the shoulders and a damaged jaw, but five times he pierced his enemy with the bayonet. It should have been enough, but the German still fought.

Both bayonets were dropped and the two men closed and wrestled with each other, trying to get a grip of the throat. The German wrestler seemed to keep all his brute strength, but he was laid out by a bullet in the neck from a Sergeant of the Londoners who came to the rescue of the officer.

Afterward the man from South Africa chatted with his Colonel over the body of his antagonist as quietly and calmly as if he were in his smoking room at home, and paid no attention to his wounds, refusing to go down to a doctor, but going forward again with his men.

The General commanding these London men spoke of them today with a thrill in his voice. He had been with them and reconnoitered their ground and seen their way of fighting. When I spoke to him he had been without sleep and rest for two days and nights.

"No men could have done better," he said; "no General could wish to command braver men or better men. Their discipline is splendid; there is never any crime among them; they behave always as gentlemen should behave, and they fight with fine hearts. These London boys of mine had one of the hardest tasks on Friday, and they carried it through with a most gallant spirit."

Officer Sat Dead at Table

Another day I must write of the Highlanders whom I met today the

gay Gordons. One story they told me of things they had seen is a grim little picture which is etched in my brain. Two of them went down into a German dugout and started back, when they saw a man seated there at a table. The table was laid for a meal, but the food was uneaten. It was a dead German officer who sat before them as if asleep. The top of the dugout had been knocked in by one of the British shells, and something had fallen and killed him as he was beginning breakfast. The Gordons went into other dugouts and found other dead bodies, but it was this sitting man they remember most.

## Dr. Marsh Describes War Wounded Work

Dr. E. L. Marsh gave a most interesting talk yesterday afternoon before the Ladies' Society of Union Church on "Work among the Wounded." Although Dr. Marsh claimed to be anything but a professional lecturer, he held his audience almost spell-bound for nearly an hour while he told of his experiences amongst the wounded from October of last year until February of this year. He described most vividly the various stations, beginning with a first aid station up through all the various hospitals, and gave a clear outline of the work, the buildings which have been fitted up for emergency work—the hotels, casinos, halls, theaters and residences which have been turned over for hospital work.

He told also of the hospital boats and trains, the X-Ray hospitals, the work among the blind and how they are being trained for all kinds of service, and how those who have lost limbs are taught to use the artificial ones so that one scarcely knows they are crippled. He told of how wonderfully all these hospitals are equipped with the most expert physicians and surgeons from all parts of the world who are employed by the government. He related many instances of the bravery and fortitude of the men. In all of his experiences he never heard a groan or a grumble and the men made the very best of every situation.

He also related how the relatives are paid to come and stay with or near their wounded. Visitors also are appointed by the government, who go to the hospitals and read and write for the wounded. His description of Christmas time in the hospitals was most thrilling and one could see how the sufferers almost forgot that they were away from their homes and loved ones, as they were so kindly remembered. One of the remarkable features of this warfare and its care of the wounded is that all preventable diseases are taken care of by inoculation, so that in many thousands of cases in the hospitals only twenty cases of typhoid have occurred and there are equally startling facts in regard to other diseases. Dr. Marsh's talk was deeply appreciated and the Union Church ladies expressed themselves as most grateful for a delightful afternoon.

## Plan Social and Athletic Club for Jewish Boys

Meeting Has Been Called For  
Next Saturday Afternoon  
At Town Hall

Jewish youths and young men in Shanghai will no doubt rejoice to hear that a proposal is being put forward to form a society somewhat along the lines of the Y. M. C. A. In other words it is proposed to bring Jewish youths and young men together, to form a social, intellectual and athletic club.

The nucleus of such a body is already in being. A meeting has been decided upon and will take place at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3.30 p.m. Those attending are asked to "come fortified with ideas, suggestions, etc., as the whole question will be discussed in extenso."

## MISS ACKERMANN'S LECTURE

Current events proved to be a popular subject with the women of Shanghai who gathered in the Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday morning to hear Miss Jessie Ackermann, American writer, lecturer and traveler, lecture upon a variety of subjects bearing upon important events now taking place in the leading countries of the world.

A racy description was given of the political situation in America, dealing with public opinion concerning the Mexican problem, the Woman's Party and the campaign issues of the two candidates. "The organization of the Woman's Party has introduced an entirely new feature into a presidential election," Miss Ackermann said, "and no one can estimate the results of the efforts of women in nine or twelve states who stand pledged against the administration because Mr. Wilson flatly refused to endorse the Anthony Amendment, a move made by Mr. Hughes at the outset of his nomination. It is possible that this new factor may swing the election."

A variety of minor subjects pertaining to other countries were presented. Miss Ackermann will lecture next week upon the legal and moral status of war babies and their mothers.

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## Germans Hope by Offensive In Dobrudja to Get Relief From Pressure of Russians

Predeal, Rasova and Mejidia Captured; Nearly 7,000  
Prisoners; Rumanians Retake Mount Pisacai

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 24.—A German official communique claims the capture of Predeal, Rasova and Mejidia, 75 officers, 6,693 men and 12 guns.

Petrograd, October 24.—An official communique reports: The Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja have retired to the heights north of Constantza and Medjidie, while resisting the advance of the enemy, who have occupied these two points. The attacks of the enemy at Orsova were repelled.

The fighting in the Dobrudja is of a most sanguinary and relentless description, especially where the Russian and Servian troops are pitted against the Turks and Bulgars. It seems that either side takes the offensive alternately.

The newspapers estimate that the object of the enemy in the Dobrudja is primarily demonstrative, with the intention of preventing the Russians assisting the Rumanians in Transylvania and also to relieve the pressure on the Russian south-western front, by, perhaps, causing the withdrawal of part of the Russian forces from the region of Brzeany, Sokol, Vladimir-Volynsk and Kovel. A decisive offensive by the enemy against the forces commanded by General Brusiloff is anticipated.

Bukharest, October 23.—An official communique, referring to the northern and north-western fronts, says: All the attempts made by the enemy to debouch from Uzul Valley into Oltuz and Sionie valleys were repelled, with sanguinary loss to the enemy. We repulsed very violent attacks at Predeal.

## Prisacai Recaptured

We recaptured Mount Prisacai, taking some prisoners and machine-guns. There have been numerous attacks and counter-attacks on our left, where we retained our position.

We repelled attacks in the region of Orsova. The enemy have occupied Constantza and our left wing, in the Dobrudja, has been obliged to retire towards Caramurat. We repulsed the enemy in Uzul Valley and on the left bank of the river Alb.

We attacked on the whole front at Oltuz and took 300 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

The enemy are violently attacking at Predeal, Dragoelele and in the

Jiul Valley. They made slight progress at the last-named place.

London, October 24.—Reuter's Agency is informed that Rumanian circles in London have always regarded the Dobrudja as a secondary field of operations. The situation will shortly undergo a great change for the better. The Rumanians are withdrawing behind the Danube, to prevent the enemy securing the oil and other natural riches of the country.

The capture of 6,693 prisoners reported in a German communique included 3,000 taken on the 20th, in the region of Rasova.

## Clear Russians Entirely From Narayovka's Bank

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 24.—There was temporarily a lively fire west of Lutsk. The Russians are now completely driven from the west bank of the Narayovka.

In spite of pouring rain and completely wet soil, our allied troops indefatigably and quickly advanced in the Dobrudja, broke the isolated resistance, crossed the railway line east of Murfatlar and advanced far beyond. Constantza was captured by German-Bulgarian troops exactly eight weeks after the Rumanian declaration of war. On our left wing, we are approaching Cernavoda.

One of our naval planes landed far in the rear of the back-streaming enemy, destroyed two aeroplanes on the ground and returned unharmed.

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# News and Views in the World of Books

## Villa Fought Battles On Camera Contract

The Camera Man. By Francis A. Collins. Illustrated with photographs. New York: The Century Company. \$1.30. Gold.

In a manner that fascinates, Francis A. Collins has given glimpses of the thrilling moments which are so common in the work of the man with the camera, be he "movie" operator in the trenches on the various war-fronts, seated in a diving bell fathoms deep on the floor of the ocean, sailing high among the clouds in an aeroplane, or just a "plain" photographer attached to a newspaper staff.

Of all the entertaining chapters, that which gives the high lights of the "movie" operator who traveled with Villa in Mexico is, perhaps, the noteworthy, because it gives a viewpoint of the notorious bandit that is distinctly different. It is a real shock to be told that Villa sold the rights for photographing his battles to a motion picture concern for a huge sum, regulated his hours of fighting to suit the operator, admitted the man with the camera to his war councils, and, while the contract lasted, actually permitted him to choose the battlefield, and control the fire of the artillery. It seems to put the horrible revolution in the Southern Republic in the opera bouffe class.

After arousing one's interest till one wants to run out and buy a camera instantan, Mr. Collins tells the story of the discovery of photography, its development to an importance of which the man on the street little realizes, and then gives a number of most useful hints to the amateur.

No one can read "The Camera Man"—if one ignores the rather excessive use of adjectives—without becoming intensely interested. The book should have a large sale.

## MRS. BELLEW

The Impossible Mrs. Bellew. By David Lisle. With frontispiece. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The women with a past has long been a popular figure in fiction, so one is not in the least surprised to discover that the reason why beautiful Betty Bellew was called "impossible" was because she had a past—more than one, in fact. Married at 17 to Lance Bellew, a reprobate of the worst kind, who made her familiar with "the sights of Paris," and boasted that he had finished her education, she presently paid him back in his own coin.

Then there was a scandal, and after that another, and thus Betty Bellew became an outcast, one spoken of with a laugh and a sneer by many of the women of that "old world without foundations," once her own, the women who had been clever enough to do as they pleased without letting their doings ever become more than an open secret. Betty, of course, was at heart far better than any of them—a fact she demonstrated by proving herself a modern "Dame aux Camellias."

But times have changed since the days of Dumas fils, and so Betty's story ends with wedding instead of with funeral bells. Only one cannot help doubting whether it was in truth the end of her troubles, marriage with an outcasted woman, however good and sweet at heart, requiring a far bigger man to make it a success than Mr. Lisle's hero either is or shows promise of ever becoming. He might defy the social ban for a time; but it seems more than probable that after a year or two he will begin to long for the world from which he has cut himself adrift. The author's theory is apparently that expressed by his American Senator Willard: "It might be better to realize that nature is very much the same in both sexes, and to give women full credit for temptations resisted. . . . I find it very easy to overlook a slip, even several slips, in 'a mere woman.'" The book is written in a jerky, disjointed style, and neither the hero nor the heroine ever impresses the reader as being a real human being. Old Dr. Heistman, however, though given to overmuch preaching, is rather attractive. Monte Carlo provides the stage setting for the story.

## KUBLAI KHAN AND JAPAN

Ghenko—The Mongol Invasion Of Japan. By Nakaba Yamada. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 Gold.

Ghenko is the name by which the Japanese call the invasion of their islands by the Mongols, which occurred between the years 1275 and 1281 A. D. The romantic story of how the people of this little kingdom defied and held at bay the great forces of Kublai Khan is charmingly told by the author of the present volume. Mr. Yamada does not write history in the dry manner of a textbook; his style is colorful, picturesque. The book overflows with patriotism, and evidently was written largely to impress upon Western readers the fact that the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice and national devotion which made Japan victorious in the wars with China and Russia are not new virtues, but have ever animated the Japanese.

The story begins with a brief sketch of the relations between Japan and Korea. The latter was for many years a vassal State to Japan, but the two nations were never friendly, and often were at war with one another. Later Japanese influence on the mainland passed into the hands of the Mongol hordes that pressed down mercilessly from the north. Kublai Khan, the great ruler of the Mongols, extended his domain over much of Europe, all of Korea and China were included in his empire. No nation seemed able to withstand his savage troops, his blood-red banner was feared from one end of the earth to the other.

From many travelers, Marco Polo among them, Kublai Khan learned of the fertile and independent island Kingdom of Japan and determined to have it under his suzerainty. First he attempted a peaceful conquest by sending an embassy to the Mikado asking him to come to Peking to pay homage to the mighty Khan. The Mikado, on the advice of his able and patriotic Minister Tokimune, refused the demand. The defiance of Japan roused the anger of Kublai. By his order a mighty armada was built and equipped by the Koreans and reinforced by Mongol troops. The armada first gave battle to the inhabitants of some small Japanese islands. The defenders, though few in number, made a stubborn resistance and suffered almost complete annihilation rather than surrender to the barbarians. When the Mongol fleet reached one of the larger islands it found the inhabitants, who had been warned by fugitives, ready to offer effective resistance. The fighting was undecided. The Japanese, though fewer in number and less well armed and disciplined, were superior in courage and skill in individual combat. Victory was brought to the Japanese through the daring of a few officers, who, at night, brought a flaming raft into the midst of the Mongol armada, which caused the destruction by fire of a large part of the fleet.

This failure only strengthened Kublai Khan in his resolve to subjugate the Japanese. Again an embassy was sent demanding the Mikado to pay homage to the Mongol power. Before an answer had been given news came to Hojo Tokimune, the Japanese Premier, that Mongol spies were infesting the kingdom and were carrying off Japanese maidens. This so infuriated Tokimune that in answer to the demands of the Khan he beheaded his ambassadors. Kublai did not fail to accept this challenge to his power. An armada mightier than the first was despatched against Japan. The Japanese to a man rushed to arms in defense of the fatherland. A desperate but indecisive battle raged for many days. At last the elements came to

the help of Japan; a terrific storm destroyed a large part of the Mongol armada and so scattered the remaining ships that the Japanese Navy had little difficulty in gaining a complete victory.

Internal discontent and strife, which was rife in the great empire of the Mongols, diverted the attention of the Khan from Japan. Before order was restored Kublai died, and Japan was freed for all time of the Mongol peril.

Mr. Yamada's English is remarkably good, considering that he acquired his knowledge of it during the last three years. The quaintness of his verbal usage fits in admirably with the style of the narrative and adds largely to its charm. The book is rich in delightful and sometimes thrilling anecdotes of the heroic deeds of Japanese men and women and of their nobility and self-sacrifice. The chief shortcoming of the book, from the point of view of a Western reader, is that Mr. Yamada tells us very little about the customs and manner of living of the Japanese during the period of which he writes. Let us hope that he will soon favor us with a book dealing with these topics.

## THE VAN HAAVENS

The Van Haavens. By C. Hilton-Turvey. Illustrated by H. R. Hallinger. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.35 (gold).

Granted the sluggish temperament and the somewhat limited mental outlook with which Mr. Hilton-Turvey credits his wealthy Van Haaven family, possibly a youth of the age of Willoughby Van Haaven, heir to the immense family wealth, might be as bored as the author pictures his hero at the opening of the story. Still, it is rather hard to imagine a young man in his early twenties, possessed of health, vigor and passable good looks, facing life and the world with such utter boredom as does Willoughby Van Haaven, looking out of his window in his second term at a university. But the reader must accept that boredom as the premise of the story, which is concerned with how the youth was cured of his ennui. It makes a varied and interesting tale, with much in it that is fresh and original; in both conception and manner of telling a story, indeed, that is somewhat out of the conventional lines and seems to indicate that the author greatly enjoyed the writing of it.

Young Willoughby contrives his own escape from boredom, although he does not suppose when he starts out that he is running his head into just the kind of adventures that await him. For, getting tired of being told how much he costs, he sets out secretly to earn money for himself, and a series of mischances lands him in Chicago without friends or money and only the clothes that he stands in. Not knowing how to do anything in particular, he soon descends to the companionship of tramps and goes on the road as a hobo. The first few chapters narrate with vivacity and realism the outstanding features of his experience in this life, and then an action of heroic altruism on the part of his companion, who gives his life to save Willoughby's, rouses him more deeply than anything that has ever happened to him, and he seeks work. Succeeding jobs of several kinds finally land him in a lumber camp in Canada, and most of the narrative flows from situations which develop there or grow out of the few months which he spends in the place. A charming and refined young widow is running the one hotel at the little railway station, and the author succeeds very well in making the reader realize the vitality, sparkle, and strength of character with which he wishes to invest her. Many complications of both love and business ensue, two love stories are worked out, and the heir of the Van Haavens proves, finally, the stuff of which he is made, and proves also that the weeks he spent as a knight of the road did him much good.

## AT BIG LOON POST

The Girl At Big Loon Post. By George Van Schalk. Illustrated by I. D. Sisson. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.35 (gold).

Away in the far North, at a trading post, and along the ways of the wilderness, are set the scenes of Dr. Van Schalk's story of elemental passions and fears. His former novels have shown that he knows the Canadian wilderness and its people. With each one he has advanced a little further into the wilds and away from civilization. His first barely touched the fringes of the wilderness and dealt mainly with the people who know cities better than they do the wilds. But in this new novel the action all takes place so far away from the works and thoughts and feelings of the great world that, for the people of the tale, they scarcely exist.

Except for two or three traders and a priest, the characters are all Indians and half breeds. But it is the white men, with their passions and desires and restless energies, that furnish the moving forces of the action. The assistant trader at Big Loon Post, which is many weeks' travel into the wilderness by canoe and portage from the faintest trace of civilization, is a young Englishman who has been for months making his way in this new world and learning to love the freedom and beauty of the wild places. A comely young Indian woman of intelligence and character has won his heart, and the priest has married them. His superior, on a trip down the river to the supply post, opens the letters that he is asked to carry to young Loveland and, finding that the young man has inherited a large sum of money, plans to have him killed and thereafter to marry his widow, the Indian girl, and so get possession himself of the riches. With deep-laid craft he goes about the working out of his scheme, using as his instrument a deformed half-breed of great physical strength but subject to the fears and superstitions of his Indian heritage.

Dr. Van Schalk works out his plot carefully and with due regard to psychological laws. He makes out of it a tale that is always interesting and, in its dramatic moments, exciting. He is particularly happy in his depiction of the wilderness background, of which there is little set description. But he makes the reader feel it constantly, and feel it, too—a feat of not a little consequence—in its relation to the lives of his people and as it appears to them.

The wilderness in his novels is not a something to be held at arm's length and described and admired, but a something to be lived with, and also to be lived on. It is evident that he is a practiced woodsman and knows how a man takes care of himself in those untrodden ways. Knowledge and art and honest purpose are to be seen in the simplicity of his depiction of the Indians, mostly of the Nascapuee tribe, whose unadorned characters, simple though they are, do not lack individuality. Those who care for stories of wilderness life will find the book an interesting and well-told tale, having much knowledge and appreciation, though little of the poetry and subtle charm, of the wilderness.

## HERE'S A LOVABLE HERO!

The Wall Street Girl. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Illustrated by George Ellis Wolfe. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35 Gold net.

Seldom indeed does a book that depends almost entirely upon clever character drawing succeed in holding the reader's attention so absorbingly

as this volume from Mr. Bartlett. There is very little plot; the incidents are slight and ordinary—that is, entirely natural—and the end is never for an instant concealed, for it can work out but one way. Yet interest does not flag, and the people, quite everyday people, whom one jostles against constantly become the objects of friendly sympathy from the beginning. Perhaps the author has "budded better than he knew" in giving us the really strikingly typical young American man, in the person of Don. So lovable, simple, and strong a character has not often been drawn in a book of this slight nature. Yet it is scarcely just to call it slight merely because it is unpretentious. The title leads one to expect something ephemeral, but the content is a piece of excellent realism, of the school of Mr. Howells. Not a word too much, not a slip in the firm, sure touch which carries us along easily and smoothly on a pleasant canter through Wall Street to other pastures; even for a few days to rural

New England, where starts out an excellent personage, the aunt of the heroine, who is quite worthy of Miss Wilkine's pen.

But the whimsical happening of which some authors have complained, has evidently entangled Mr. Bartlett, for the two women whom he has essayed to keep in the foreground sink to insignificance beside the hero. They are rather conventional, while he is unique. He has somehow "got away from his author" and taken the lead among the characters. There is a delicious sincerity in him; a sound sweetness which fascinates one. Although put into a singular dilemma by the will of his wealthy father, who leaves him a great house, with no money to keep it up, he has no rancor toward the old dad, and remarks to the lawyer, who insists upon relating the will, "Can't you cut out all that stuff and just give the gist of it? There's no doubt about father having been of sound mind and so forth. . . . It wouldn't be father's will if it wasn't peculiar."

With artistic conception of truth,

the author lets Don get into queer little troubles about money from his habit of not thinking of the value of dollars and cents, but he imbues him with common sense and quick perception, so that he does not need to learn the same lesson twice over. He "gets there," in the slang of the day, with the kindly help of the "Wall Street girl," and the end is reached in such a natural, inevitable way, the little tangle which a less skillful writer would have bungled in so well managed that the reader lays down the volume with a feeling of perfect satisfaction and looks about for another book from the same pen. Which is a triumph for any writer of fiction.

## MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

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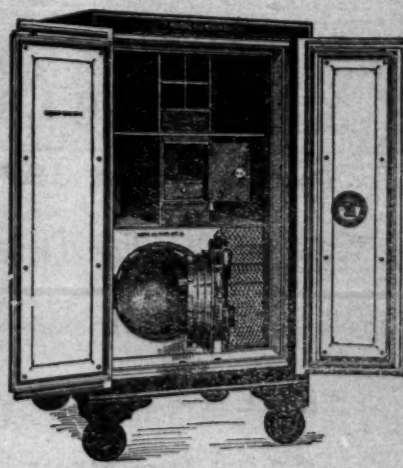
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SOUTHERN METHODISTS  
IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Women's Medical School of  
Soochow Transferred Here;  
Other Proceedings

Special Correspondence of The China Press  
Huchow, October 23.—The 31st annual conference of the Southern Methodist Mission has just been held in the Hailao church in this city. The conference opened on Wednesday, October 18, and closed this evening with the reading of the appointments. As is customary the representatives of the Women's Council held their yearly meeting at the same time and place. While for the first time for a number of years the conference was without a bishop, the women were fortunate in having with them the two chief officers of their home society, the president, Dr. Bennett, and the secretary, Miss Head.

The conference was largely attended, there being between 60 and 70 foreigners, and about 200 delegates and representatives of the Chinese church. As an equitable division of time the men's conference was held in the forenoon, and the women's meetings in the afternoons. The evenings were devoted to general meetings, such as a Sunday School rally, memorial services, etc.

Several visitors attended the conference, among whom was Miss Goucher of the Kinsing college for women in Nanking. She came to present to the mission an earnest plea that the mission would appoint a representative on the faculty of the college, and in other ways bear its share of the support of the work. Dr. Stuart of the Nanking School of Theology was also present and made strong representations in favor of the Southern Methodists' contribution, a new building to that institution. A man is already under appointment by the home church to represent the Southern Methodists on the faculty of this school, and is expected to arrive in China very soon. It was the sentiment of the mission in discussing the proposed new building that all obligations which had been entered into as regards this school should be fulfilled at the earliest opportunity.

The Sunday services were full of interest. A crowd of some 900 persons filled the church all day. Dr. A. P. Parker, who in the absence of the bishop had been elected president of the conference, made the principal address. At the communion service following 444 persons partook of the sacrament. In the evening Dr. Bennett and Miss Hood addressed the conference on the opportunities for women's work in the Chinese church.

The women's meetings were of especial interest inasmuch as some very radical changes in the policy of the women's work were discussed and some put under way of fulfillment. It was decided that the Laura Haywood high school for girls in Soochow should gradually be merged into a normal school, and Miss Mary L. White, for some years a teacher in the Virginia School, Huchow, was appointed principal. It was also decided that the women's medical school formerly at the Mary Black hospital, Soochow, should be transferred to Shanghai and made a union school, in which it is expected that three or four other missions will join. Many changes in the appointments of the ladies were made.

## INSTRUCT OLD SCHOOL

Nanking, October 24.—The Department of the Army has by wire ordered all the provinces to select learned persons out of the army officers of the old school to be sent to the Military University, to further their learning. General Feng Kuo-chang selected several dozen in the province of Kiangsu and sent them to Peking on October 23.

## SPECIAL FOR TODAY

## "North Poles"

Just the thing for your afternoon tea.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road.

## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

## Gallops of The Ponies in Training for The Autumn Races

Wednesday, October 25, 1916										
Pony.	Rider.	1/4 mile.	1/2 mile.	3/4 mile.	1 mile.	1 1/4 miles.	1 1/2 miles.	1 3/4 miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Mersey	boy	34.1	1.07.4	1.43.4	2.18					34.1
Eurotas	boy	34.1	1.07.4	1.43.4	2.18					34.1
The Raj	FV	32.3	1.04.3	1.39.3						35
Peasimist	WH	32.2	1.05.2	1.40.2						35
The Trader	boy	32.1	1.07.1	1.54	2.20.4	3.04.1				35.2
Tobie	boy	35	1.09	1.44.4	2.18.1					35.2
Rosewood	boy	36.2	1.08.1	1.41	2.14.3					35.3
Bamboo	—	43	1.26	—	2.39.2	3.15				35.3
Wynona	AJPH	41	1.18	1.55	2.30.2	3.02.1				35.4
Blason	GW	36.2	1.12	1.46.4	2.21.2					35.4
Nyana	boy	34.4	1.09.2	1.44.1		last 1/4 of 1 mile				34.4
The Spear	FV	37.2	1.12.4	1.49	2.20.4					34.4
Niblick	boy	31.2	1.01.4	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile					34.4
Hellepont	RMD	34.1	1.09.3	1.42.3	2.16.2					34.4
Joss Boy	SAS	39	1.17.1	1.53	2.26	3.00.3				34.3
Sir Lamerock	boy	39	1.14	1.46.2	2.20.3					34.1
Sir Nigel	boy	38	1.16	1.49.4	2.23.3	2.56.4				34.1
Ginger	boy	40.2	1.14.1	1.48	2.25	2.01.1				36.1
Faded Wheel	MOS	32.1	1.03	1.35	2.05	2.44.3				36.8
Candlelight	boy	35.2	1.09	1.44	2.19.4					35.4
Starling	WH	38	1.10.1	1.42.2	2.16.3					34.1
Golden Cock	boy	37	1.14	—	2.23.2	2.59				35.3
Sungari	ET	37.2	1.16.3	1.54.2	2.29	3.01.4				35.4
Daddy Longlegs	JAH	38	1.16	1.50	2.23.4					35.4
Peanut	boy	39.2	1.15.2	1.49	2.21.3					35.3
The Spec	FV	41	1.18.1	1.54.1	2.28					31.4
Charlesmagne	JE	34.3	1.10	1.45	2.17.3	2.49.3				32
Uganda	boy	—	1.09	1.41	2.18.2	2.59				40.3
Pink Dahlia	boy	—	1.22.4	2.01.4	2.42.1	3.18.2	3.54.1			35.4
Darjab	boy	43	1.08.3	1.41.2	2.13.3					32.1
Billie	NWH	35.4	1.13	1.47.3	2.20.3	2.51.4				31.1
Mush	boy	40.2	1.20	1.55	2.29	3.01.3				32.8
Pingwu Chief	EM	40	1.15	1.48.2	2.21	3.00.3				32.3
Whitelight	GG	40	1.15	1.48.2	2.21	3.00.3				32.3
Daylight	boy	—	1.15	1.48	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile				33
Tuki Tuki	FV	38.1	1.15	1.48	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile				33
White Nile	JJ	41	1.22	2.01	2.37.2	3.11				33.3
Arizona	GW	32.2	1.07.4	1.41.3	—	—				33.4
Black Diamond	WH	42.3	1.20	1.54	2.26.4					32
Shorty	boy	38	1.12.3	1.46.1	2.18.1					32
Hazelnut	JIE	38.1	1.13.2	1.47.1	2.20					32
Amput	AMC	33.3	1.07.2	1.44.4	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile				34.3
Chestnut Duke	ESBR	36	1.10	1.44.3	—	—				33.3
Rufus	RMD	—	1.04.3	1.43.3	—	—				33.3
Safety Match	boy	32.3	1.04.3	1.37.3	2.10	shoes on				36.3
Giant Dahlia	boy	36.3	1.10.2	1.42.2	2.16.2	2.53				32.3
Gros Papa	boy	35	1.08.4	1.40.4	2.13.2					35.3
Stranges	boy	34.3	1.08.3	1.41.3	2.17.2	2.53				32.3
Sidlight	GW	32.2	1.04.4	1.38.2	—	—				32
Paradox	boy	42	1.20	1.56.3	2.28.3	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 3.1)				33.3
Surplice	FV	40.2	1.18.2	1.53.2	2.27					33.3
Dalby Chief	JIE	35	1.08.4	1.42.1	2.15.4					33.3
Dixie	RMD	36	1.10	1.43.3	2.17.1					31.2
Nga	JAH	44	1.25.2	2.04	2.41.3	3.14	last 1/4			32.1
Malcolm	boy	35	1.09.1	1.43.1	2.14.3					34.2
Gingones Dahlia	boy	42.1	1.20	1.53.2	2.26.3					34
Vinsont	FV	42.2	1.22	1.59.1	2.33.3					34.1
Merrot	boy	40.3	1.19.1	1.56.4	2.30.4					32.4
Landway	CCB	—	—	—	2.31					32
Hubble	RMD	36.4	1.10	1.43.2	2.16.3	2.58.4				32.4
cheek	NWH	40	1.17.4	1.53.4	2.26	2.58.4				32
Little Dawn	VHL	—	—	—	—	—				32
Ty Elna	EM	45	1.29.4	2.09	2.44.3	3.19				32
The Rooster	boy	34	1.08	1.41	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile				31.4
Nirvana	boy	40	1.16.3	1.50	2.21.4	last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 2.5.3				35
Salira	ESBR	—	1.29.3	2.11	2.50	3.25				36.3
Day	boy	36.2	1.09.2	1.46.2	2.23					36.3
Trent	boy	41.2	1.22	1.59	2.35	3.08.3				33.3
Perlmutter	RMD	—	—	—	—	—				35
AJPH	boy	37	1.10	1.44	2.19					35
Petersham	—	—	—	—	—	—				—

\* Inside Course

## JEWISH RECREATION CLUB

The Jewish Recreation Club held its semi-annual general meeting at the Shanghai Jewish School, 44/45 Whangpoo Road, yesterday. Mr. S. Perry presiding. The Chairman spoke of the success attained last season, but remarked that he would like to see more energy and spirit in the playing members. He hoped that the coming season would see the Jewish Club's team in a fair position.

A resolution proposed by Mr. C. Fuxman and seconded by Mr. R. Komaroff was passed, having for its object the encouragement of younger members from the various schools to join by allowing a cheaper subscription for them.

Mr. H. J. Sanft and Mr. C. Fuxman, both popular members of the club, were appointed Captain and vice-Captain respectively. Mr. R. Komaroff was appointed Honorary Secretary, and Mr. D. Abraham was appointed Honorary Treasurer. The other member elected for the Managing Committee was Mr. S. Perry. This committee alone will be responsible for the working of the club. No other committees were appointed.

It was decided that a general meeting shall be held the first week in May and the first week in October of every year. All manner of games will be indulged in according to the season. Quite a fair number of candidates joined as members, and in closing the meeting Mr. Perry again urged them to do their utmost for the success of the club. Colors will be used for the coming season.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. D. Abraham for his services as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer during the past three years.

## SPEAKER LEADS COBB

From the records of the leading American and National League batsmen on Sept. 24 it is probable that Tris Speaker outbatted Ty Cobb this year, and that Hal Chase led the National. The records follow:

AMERICAN				
Player	At Bat	Hits	Pct.	
Speaker	531	295	.386	
Cobb	527	193	.366	
Jackson	576	196	.340	

NATIONAL				
Player	At Bat	Hits	Pct.	
Chase	524	177	.337	
Wheat	540	173	.320	
Daubert	443	142	.320	

## S.V.C. COMMISSIONS

The following notifications have been authorized by the Municipal Council for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps:

Artillery.—The commission of Captain R. W. Davis is authorized for renewal, with effect from June 4.

The promotion of the following to be Lieutenant is authorized:—

2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill, Artillery, with effect from June 2; 2nd Lieut.

T. A. Zee, Chinese Company, with effect from September 14.

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## Pin Pool Tournament

A pin pool tourney, in which the entrants will be selected from the ranks of "The Wanderers," an organization of pin pool players, will be staged tonight and tomorrow night on the Astor House tables. Matched play will be conducted on the two nights from 6 to 8 and from 9.30 to 12 p.m.

The Club announces a lecture by a local expert on the operation of the laws of chance as opposed to purely skillful and scientific manipulation of the cue and object balls in playing the game. This lecture will be given just before the opening of the tourney this evening.

## News Brevities

A Tokio message says: The following four members of the Chinese Maritime Customs were decorated by the Emperor of Japan on October 23:—Mr. Ehora and Mr. Ibuka, with the 5th class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure; Mr. Kurematsu, the 6th class of the Order of the Rising Sun and Mr. Kai, the 6th class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

A presentation of the miniature purchased by Mr. J. Spunt at the auction at the "At Home" of the British Women's Work Association, at the Astor House, Tuesday evening, was made at the close of the affair to Lady de Saumarez, the president of the organization. It was given as a mark of appreciation for the wonderful work done by the society during the past year. The miniature was done by Annie G. Fletcher, a well-known London artist. The amount realized by the association on Tuesday has not yet been compiled.

The No. 7 Company of the Fire Brigade saved a large foreign building at No. 2 Shanhaikwan Road, shortly after noon, yesterday, from destruction by flames, when a blaze resulted from sparks from a Chinese home. Four streams of water were thrown upon the building within an extremely short time after the discovery of the fire.

About one-ninth of the revolutionists here have not received payment. These have been notified to apply for their money on 28th inst, at the Arsenal. It is said that many of those paid were robbed by fellow rebels before they could get out of Shanghai.

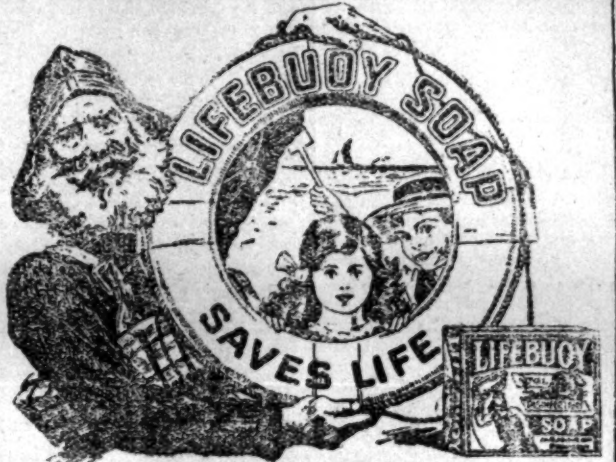
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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. Fresh  
or strong monsoon along the  
coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 26, 1916

## The Truth in Germany

(New York Times)

DESPITE the naïveté of the suggestions for ending the war made by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, the significance of the arguments, or rather of their publication, is not to be minimized. His idea that President Wilson can end the war by depriving the Allies of munitions, so that they cannot fight Germany any longer, ignores so many facts of so many different kinds that it need not be considered. But what can and should be considered is the fact that any man, whether a Prince or not, can publish in Germany without interference such reasons as he gives why the war should be terminated. They run counter to every theory, desire, and demand upon which Germany began and has hitherto prosecuted the war, and counter to every utterance on the subject of peace which has been made recently by any of the party leaders or Government officials. A while ago it was inconceivable that such a publication could be permitted, and even now it is difficult to understand how it was permitted.

He calls it evident that none of the belligerents can be defeated. The last utterance of the Kaiser himself on this subject was that the enemy could and should be reduced to such "despair" that they would "sue for peace on terms honorable to Germany," and even the moderates have taken similar ground. He says it is obviously impossible for either side "to insure the fulfillment of their fantastic hopes and plans." Fantastic! How long has it been possible to use that word in describing Germany's war made for a place in the sun? It ignores, or rather dismisses contemptuously, the pretense that Germany is waging a defensive war against assailants who surprised her; for there could be nothing fantastic about the hope or plan of defending one's country. It is not to defend her soil that Germany is making war, but for quite other hopes and to carry out quite other plans; and these hopes and plans the war has proved fantastic.

When he says that the war must end either in compromise or the destruction of Europe, he is advocating the return to the status quo ante. It makes no difference whether the Prince's arguments are just, whether his fears for Europe are well founded, whether he speaks for others or for himself alone. The important thing is that at last, in Germany, some one is permitted to say publicly that Germany cannot defeat her enemies, that the objects for which she entered the war were fantastic and hopeless, and that the best she can hope for is a return to the state of things and to the map which existed before August, 1914. Such a publication in Germany, even though it should stand alone for a time, is a hopeful sign of the coming return of reason and therefore of peace.

## Venizelos Rebels

(New York Times, Sept. 28)

A most unusual revolutionary movement is that at the head of which Eleutherios Venizelos has placed himself. It is not a movement to dethrone a royal house or even a King, or to substitute one form of government for another. It is a rebellion the object of which is to compel the King to obey the will of the nation, and to leave him on the throne to carry out that will as soon as he has been coerced into doing it. It follows the course of other revolutions in purposing to form a provisional Government, but this provisional Government is to have the single object of defending Greece from invasion and protecting her interests by bringing her into the war. It is a revolution not to overthrow a King, but "to induce the King to come forth as King and follow the path of duty in the protection of his subjects"; so declares Venizelos. "As soon as he takes this course we all of us shall be only too glad and ready at once to follow his flag as loyal citizens led by him against our country's foe." They make war on the King that they may be able to obey him.

Late despatches say the King has agreed with his Council of Ministers on military co-operation with the Allies. But whether Venizelos and

his followers will be able to stick to their course is questionable. Revolutions are not easily bounded. They usually exceed the intentions of those who begin them. If Venizelos is able to limit the one he is beginning to the boundaries he has set for it, he will be a great statesman indeed. But, however the rebellion ends, his conscience is clear. What he says about himself is truth unquestionable. He has done everything possible to avoid taking this last step. He has offered to co-operate with any rival, to subordinate and forego his own ambitions, to retire from politics, to give up everything except the safety of his country. Few statesmen have a fairer record to show, and few revolutionists have ever been able to show such a compulsion on them to rebel. He has waited long, perhaps too long, but the delay makes perfectly clear his single-minded patriotism and sincerity; and not the least of his services is that his attitude has made plain in the minds of other nations the true soul of Greece, and has saved her from the contempt that would otherwise have been her portion. That the attitude of the world toward Greece is one of sympathy instead of scorn is due to Venizelos.

## Wake Of The News

The proprietor of one of New York's leading hotels has abolished the tipping custom in his establishment. He has, in addition, raised the wages of the employees concerned, and has given notice that any of them who accept money from patrons, for services rendered in the regular course of duty, will be discharged.

There never, surely, was such boot-making in England as there has been in Northampton during the last two years. More than 100,000 pairs, of the Shoe and Leather News tells us, have gone out weekly for weeks and months from Northampton to many parts of Europe and beyond. There have been British, Serbian, French, Russian and Italian boots; boots for the Belgians, the Italian Red Cross and mounted service; Highland shoes, marines for walking and service, knee and thigh boots, bluchers for Gurkhas, sandals for Indians, airmen's boots, gunpowder boots and every variety of leather goods. When the history of the war comes to be written in detail, the story of the boots of Northampton will not be the least interesting amongst the many that will be told.

Most people will remember the memorable story told in "Robinson Crusoe" of how Crusoe, one day, in his wanderings about the island, discovered a cave; how on going in to explore he was at once confronted by two eyes, gazing at him steadily out of the darkness; how he hastened back, procured a torch and, on re-entering the cave, discovered the owner of the eyes to be nothing more nor less than a goat. The story is recalled by the recent experience of a resident in the Thames valley, who, on two successive nights, awoke to find a large owl perched on the end of his bed, surveying him calmly out of a pair of amber eyes. Why the bird should have decided on this "side trip" is, of course, a mystery; but then so are still the ways and means and the goings and comings of most birds.

Of thirty-eight merchants of Alberta interviewed by a representative of the provincial government recently, every one was favorable to prohibition. The post-office reported new savings accounts and an increase in the volume of savings of three times those of the best month's business previously recorded. The bank managers offered similar testimony, and even the hotels, affected by the removal of the bars, confessed that business was better than they expected it would be amid the new conditions. On top of all this the butchers, bakers, grocers, and small shopkeepers generally, reported better business, and accounted for it on the simple theory that wage and salary earners were now bringing their money home for their wives to spend.

For the first time in seventy-five years, the town of Barrington, N. H., is out of debt, and the citizens of the fortunate community have been celebrating the occasion.

The establishment of a United States naval station in Fonseca Bay, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty entered into recently, it appears, between that country and Nicaragua, is not to be accomplished without protest from Salvador and Honduras, which republics allege that Nicaragua, in this transaction, threw into the bargain something that did not wholly belong to her. That the protest may not take a too serious character the Washington government has despatched two warships to Nicaraguan waters.

Incidentally, these vessels and the marines they carry will undertake to preserve order in Nicaragua. On October 1, when the national election is to be held, and when it is thought that the malcontents in the country may attempt to overthrow President Diaz. All of this points directly to the possibility that, for political, economic and moral reasons, the United States may be forced to extend to the three countries named, and eventually to their immediate neighbors, the system that appears to be working satisfactorily in Santo Domingo and in Haiti.

Consul-Captain's  
London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, October 24.—Tanks!

Tanks! Tanks! Wherever one goes one hears the word for this week all London and probably half the world has been talking about the new armored cars which are doing some wonderful work out at the front.

Tommy is delighted, the half grasshopper, half caterpillar which wends the even tenor of its way across the terrible "no man's land," which loves trees—snapping them off like blades of grass—and walks through walls and over shell-holes; which seems to love basking in the hall of machine-gun bullets and prefers sitting down and thinking just at the spot where the enemy has posted a battery. This fearsome monster is after Tommie's own heart and he now laughs as he charges for the "Tank" has gone before him, blotting out anything that looks like showing keen opposition.

If half the tales our returned wounded tell are true, the Tank is a wonderful thing; it waddles along at its steady three mile an hour and the Hun find it more nerve-racking than anything they have met; it wanders up to their trench, squats down on their specially prepared "warm corner" and proceeds to sweep them out with a regular storm of bullets. Then it wanders on.

Last night we had another Zeppelin raid and today there are two less airships in the German aerial fleet. We are beginning to make a practice of retaining a Zepp as a souvenir each visit, and if the "War Lord" keeps on sending them it will develop into a "habit." It is really wonderful with what indifference the public now treat raids and there are not a huge number now who get up from a warm bed to seek the seclusion of a cellar, as was the usual maneuver in the early days.

The weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire are out, and already one hears of "playful" doubles as the late Joe Thompson used to call them. I have for years tried to find the two winners but though I have on four occasions had both selections "placed" I have never brought off the double. Each year one hears of people who dream the reason back the two winners and find that for an investment of a "soy" (I beg your pardon "one pound note" now) they suddenly receive enough money to work their ruin and all their progeny after them.

The best news we have yet received during the war was Halg's report of the discovery of Von Falkenhayn's revelation of the German shortage of munitions; those of us here who in the early stages bore the brunt of trying to keep pace with the requirements of our army will know what it means and there are quite a number of men I know that owe more than one grey hair to those nerve-rendering times, when one worked eighteen hours out of the twenty-four and then in one's sleep dreamed of a huge monster that required feeding and which continued hungry no matter how many guns, shells, equipment or stores one fed it.

I hear that there are plenty of birds this year and now the bulk of the corn is cut some decent bags are being made, though the old time "guns" are after bigger game over in France.

Talking of bigger game reminds me of an old yarn. The company had gathered after dinner and were talking over the day's sport which had been very good, but there was one discontented voice. "Oh it's all right shooting birds," it said, "but what I want is something more exciting—more dangerous, like tigers or bears." "Well" said a quiet man who had not shot that day "come and shoot rabbits with me tomorrow; last time I was out I shot a keeper and my brother. You'll find it quite exciting and fairly dangerous."

Sporting men often smile at novels wherein it seems an every day occurrence to bag a right and left at fifty yards when shooting, and where when hunting nothing under a six-foot hedge or a five-barred gate is worth the hero's trouble to ride at. Personally I've often found a three foot six jump quite enough to give one a spill and the man that tries fancy stunts at fifty yards with a twelve bore loaded with number 8 is no sportsman but an infernal nuisance.

A Prophecy Of Prosperity  
Conditioned Upon Amity and Forbearance in International  
And Domestic Relationships

By Theodore I. Price

(The Outlook)

In his new book "What is Coming?" Mr. H. G. Wells declares that he "is more interested in tomorrow than he is in today," and prefaces his attempt to forecast the future with the statement that "to the prophetic mind all history is and will continue to be a prelude. The prophetic type will steadfastly refuse to see the word as a museum; it will insist that here is a stage set for a drama that perpetually begins." He adds that "it is fairly safe to assume that there will be very little new furniture on the stage of the world for some considerable time; that if there is much difference in the roads and railways and shipping it will be for the worse; that architecture, domestic equipment, and so on will be fortunate if in 1924 they stand there they did in the Spring of 1914."

The rather gloomy view that Mr. Wells takes in his discussion of the economic future is attracting no little attention, and as he warms his weary and desolating length along many thoughtful men with hearts made sick by the deferred hope of peace are commencing to wonder whether the world can much longer withstand the drain upon its wealth and energy that the expenditure and casualties of the struggle involve.

In an article published in The Outlook, December 23, 1914, when the whole business world was prostrate as it contemplated the immensity of the conflict just then commencing, I pointed out that the first effect would probably be an increase in commerce and industry and advance in prices, and added that "the European nations are very much in the case of a man who, having spent all his disengaged capital, proceeds to mortgage his homestead and squander the proceeds." "His action," I said, "might be uneconomic and unwise, but, for the time at least, it greatly increases the profits of those among whom he spends the proceeds of the mortgage, and the resurgency of his expenditures will be felt in increased activity throughout a circumference that may be greater than at first seemed possible."

Since that article was written we have had nearly two years of war. In the interval the belligerents have borrowed about fifty billion dollars and enormously increased their taxation.

We have all been surprised by the ease with which the money has been raised, and America has profited greatly by its expenditure.

It is plain, however, that Europe cannot continue to increase its debt indefinitely while it is at the same time wasting its assets by self-destruction, and it is now in order to inquire whether the homestead has been mortgaged for all that it will stand and how much of the proceeds are still unexpended.

That the mortgage is a large one none will deny, and while it may be increased, everyone realizes that strict economy and hard work will be required to pay the interest and principal after the war is over. As Mr. Wells says, this will leave little money for new furniture, and hence he and many others indulge in gloomy generalities with regard to the future. Before accepting them let us carefully examine the facts. Thus far the popular view as to the economic effect of the war has not been correct, and gloomy prophecy often does more harm than good because it dispirits those who must face the disasters predicted.

Nearly everyone thought that a world war was economically impossible. It came. After it had come universal ruin was unanimously expected, and, lo! America is richer than ever before, while even the belligerents are enjoying a measure of prosperity. For two years now some twenty or thirty million men have been spending a large portion of the world's accumulated wealth in trying to destroy each other, and the present cost of the struggle is estimated at over \$100,000,000 a day, of \$36,000,000,000 a year. The figures are so big that they are utterly incomprehensible.

We use them to express something we do not understand, just as the mathematician writes 8 for infinity. To bring the subject at all within the grasp of our finite minds, we must base our reasoning on one simple axiom not yet disproved by the experience of the war. It is: The whole is equal to, and cannot exceed, the sum of all its parts.

The wealth or capital already destroyed or to be destroyed cannot exceed that which has been previously accumulated. There is no way in which the world collectively can mortgage its future. One person or nation may borrow from others, but

the things borrowed must have been the property of the lender. Granting a situation in which the warring nations had borrowed and wasted all the capital in the world, it is plain that the further cost of the war would be limited to the value of current production. Such a situation is, of course, impossible, but may be granted as an hypothesis.

Let us assume that all the twenty or thirty million men now fighting had been killed and that the expense of the slaughter was equal to the world's accumulated wealth, all of which the belligerents had managed in some way to commandeer. Manifestly the war would end and nothing worse could happen.

What, then, would be the economic predicament of the survivors, of whom there would be about 1,970 million, if the world's population is correctly estimated at 2,000 million.

In the first place, they would all have to work to live, and because they had to work they would be happy and cheerful.

This is a deduction from human experience that is almost axiomatic. Probably they would be happier because the inequalities of wealth had temporarily disappeared.

In the second place, they would all be acquainted with the luxury that had existed before the war and the methods followed to secure it, and their energies would be quickened in the effort to re-establish it.

We should therefore have intense productive activity. Everyone would be busy and everyone would be happy until some again became rich enough to be discontented and unhappy.

Can anyone deny that this would be the result if the war continued until our economic annihilation was universal and complete? Physical and mental suffering there would be while it lasted, but the moment it was ended the forces of hope and reconstruction would assert themselves, and men would be prosperous and happy because they were productively busy. There would be an active demand for everything. Over-production would be a long way off, and it is over-production that oftenest leads to unemployment and depression.

The hypothesis upon which this conclusion is based is, of course, impossible. The war will come to an end long before the world's wealth is all destroyed. Up to date the cost is hardly ten per cent of society's previous accumulation, which has proved to be far greater than was generally supposed.

The financial experience of the struggle and the advance of economic science has taught us to mobilize capital with such efficiency that we shall hardly miss what may have disappeared. With economy, labor-saving machinery, and universal industry we shall quickly recover it. Colonel W. C. Gorgas, to whose genius in promoting the sanitation of the Panama Canal Zone the construction of the Canal is due, has written an article for the June "Constructive Quarterly," in which he says:

"When this war is over, there will be many million fewer persons in Europe competing for jobs than there were when it commenced, and there will be very many millions of dollars of wealth destroyed which will have to be replaced.

"This will mean that in Europe for several years to come the jobs will be seeking the men, rather than the men the jobs.

"Prosperity, I dare predict, will be very general."

I find myself impelled to agree with Colonel Gorgas, and it may interest those who have followed me thus far to know that when I started to write this article I was of the opposite opinion. In Wall Street, where my daylight hours are spent, the fear of European competition after the war is so general that it is infectious, and it was not until I sat down and argued it out with myself on paper that I came to take the contrary view.

There is but one contingency in sight that threatens to negative this conclusion.

It is the possibility that a wasteful trade war will follow the physical struggle which now seems drawing to an end.

The compact that the Allies made at Paris, June 17, would seem to pledge them to a permanent commercial conflict with the enemy "after the war period."

One of its provisions declares that—

The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of the enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities.

The commerce of the enemy Powers shall be submitted to special treatment and the goods originating in the enemy countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special regime of an effective character. The policy thus suggested,

if persisted in, would undoubtedly lead Germany to prepare for another war as soon as she could recover herself, and the world would be on notice of a struggle still more exhausting than that in which Europe is at present engaged. With such a prospect before them, the people would be disheartened, and any attempt at reconstruction would probably be abandoned in the effort to escape conscription.

It seems hard to believe that England really means thus to nullify the declarations in favor of human liberty with which she entered the war, but if she does, then indeed the blessings of permanent peace will be for a long time denied us, and the recreation of the world's wealth may be delayed for a generation.

The hostility aroused by this "Convention of Paris," with its natural sequence of the "Black List" and a censorship of neutral correspondence that has latterly seemed oppressive, has already provoked a retaliatory spirit.

The riders which Congress attached to the Revenue Bill are the first expression of this spirit.

In effect they authorize the President to suspend commercial intercourse with any nation that discriminates against us or our trade.

From this it would be an easy step to a bitter economic warfare that might be fraught with the gravest consequences and would certainly disorganize business for years to come.

It is hard to conceive of a greater calamity than a serious breach between Great Britain and the United States, and it is therefore the duty of every friend of humanity on both sides of the Atlantic to use all his influence to avert it.

At present the cloud which threatens our hitherto amicable relations is no bigger than a man's hand. It will promptly disappear in the sunshine of mutual forbearance and understanding.

Nearly all the quarrels and wars with which the lives of men and the history of nations are darkened are due to the inability or unwillingness of men to see things from each other's view-point. They misunderstand, and then they quarrel.

The successive steps in the genesis of war might in fact be described by the words misunderstanding, anger, aloofness, insult, and attack. Some forty years ago Philip Gilbert Hamerton wrote a book upon "Human Intercourse" that has become a classic.

Every Englishman and every American ought now to re-read the

chapter on the "Death of Friendship."

It concludes with these words: "There is, however, a death of friendship which is so truly sad and sorrowful as to cast its gloomy shadow on all the years that remain to us. It is when we ourselves, by some unhappy fault of temper that might have been easily avoided, have wounded the kind breast of our friend and killed the gentle sentiment that was dwelling happily therein.

"The only way to be quite sure of avoiding this great and irremediable calamity is to remember how very delicate friendly sentiments are and how easy it is to destroy them by an inconsiderate or an ungentle word."

Solomon is reputed to have been the wisest man in the world. There are thirty-six different passages in the Book of Proverbs that acclaim the value of "understanding." One of them reads:

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding."

(Continued on Page 7)

To Parents, Educators and All  
Those Interested in the Welfare  
of Children.MRS. BASSITY  
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COURSE OF LECTURESON  
The Montessori Method of  
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# Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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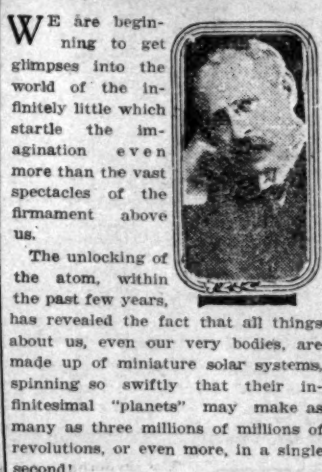
Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Each Atom a Universe, and Perhaps Inhabited, Says Garrett P. Serviss

By Garrett P. Serviss



WE are beginning to get glimpses into the world of the infinitely little which startle the imagination even more than the vast spectacles of the firmament above us.

The unlocking of the atom, within the past few years, has revealed the fact that all things about us, even our very bodies, are made up of miniature solar systems, spinning so swiftly that their infinitesimal "planets" may make as many as three millions of millions of revolutions, or even more, in a single second!

No doubt you know what an atom is, but nevertheless we will define it again, according to the older ideas of science. An atom, until the recent discoveries were made, was supposed to be the smallest particle of any kind of matter that could exist. When they spoke of an atom physicists and chemists thought that they were referring to something that was no longer divisible. There could be, they believed, nothing smaller than an atom. When they got down to that they imagined that they had got to the very bottom of things. Out of atoms, as the ultimate particles, every kind of substance was built up.

Now we know that this was all wrong. An atom is not the smallest possible thing, and instead of resembling an unbreakable, indivisible particle an atom is made up of a vast number of things so much smaller than itself that, in comparison with the whole atom, they have been likened to the sun and planets in comparison with the whole solar system.

The name corpuscle has been given to these infinitesimal particles which constitute an atom, and it has been found that an atom of hydrogen probably contains a thousand corpuscles; an atom of oxygen, 16,000; an atom of iron, 55,800; an atom of gold, 197,200; an atom of mercury, 200,000, and an atom of radium, 225,000. This is sufficiently marvellous in itself, but it is by no means the whole story.

Amazing motions are continually taking place in the atom. Its corpuscles are in constant revolution like the planets going round the sun. But they travel, in some cases, 100,000 miles in a second! In some substances, like radium, a certain disorder arrives in the revolutions. Owing to the escape of energy the velocities are disturbed, and certain corpuscles fly away with a speed of 20,000 miles per second! It is as if the solar system should suddenly reach a critical stage and go to pieces, the earth and other planets shooting away into space.

Now, atoms, with their corpuscles, combine into larger (but still invisibly small) particles, called molecules, and in these also revolutions take place. The atoms in a molecule revolve around other atoms. They do not travel as swiftly as the corpuscles in the atom, and yet it has been shown that in a drop of water the hydrogen atoms, which are the lightest, may revolve round the oxygen molecules so fast that they make 3,000,000,000,000 revolutions in a second! This is the same number we have referred to above.

Imagine one of those revolving atoms to represent the earth, and call its period of revolution an "atomic year," thus comparing it with the revolution of the earth around the sun, and then go a step farther, and imagine infinitesimal beings inhabiting that atom. If their lives lasted the same number of atomic years that our lives last of our years, at least

FIFTY THOUSAND MILLION GENERATIONS OF THOSE CREATURES WOULD PASS IN A SINGLE SECOND OF OUR TIME!

A similar comparison was made by Dr. Johnstone Stoney many years before the discovery of the real constitution of the atom. At that time he took the velocity of the vibrations of light as a basis for his calculation, and he said: "The motions of light bear the same relation to one second of time that the motions of our limbs bear to a period of 30,000,000 years. If there were sentient beings with bodies which move as deftly as this ether, and with thoughts and perceptions as quick as their bodies are active, there would be sufficient time for them, within a small fragment of one second, to live the lives of all the generations of men that have dwelt upon this earth, thinking all their thoughts and doing all their acts."

The comparison becomes all the more striking when it is based upon the revolution of an atom, which so curiously stimulates the revolution of the earth in its orbit. It is no violation of reason to suppose that an inhabitant of an atom would think and act with a quickness proportioned to the measure of time in his world.

Are we forbidden to imagine such beings? No more than we are forbidden to imagine gigantic inhabitants among the numberless worlds of space. We do not know what life is, and it is mere folly to assert that it can only manifest itself in the forms familiar to us. The quality of mind is of so incalculably fine a grain (if such an expression can be used of mind) that, as far as we can see, it might as easily be present in a creature transcending in minuteness the utmost imaginable powers of the microscope as in an animal six feet tall.

## A Prophecy Of Prosperity

(Continued from Page 6)

understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

Another says: "With all thy getting, get understanding."

Solomon evidently appreciated the relation between "getting" and "understanding," and if he were alive today he would probably tell us that a continuance of our present prosperity depends upon our understanding of our friends across the sea and their understanding of us; upon our appreciation of the strain that they are under and their appreciation of our rights as neutrals. If misunderstanding upon these points can be avoided, there is nothing in our external relationships that seems likely to debar us from a share in the glory and profit of the great work of reconstruction that must certainly follow the war.

But it is not alone in our external relationships that we must avoid misunderstanding if our productive energy is to find its fullest employment and reward.

Of late there has been a noticeable tendency toward a widening of the unnecessary gulf between labor and capital.

Rightly or wrongly, the questions at issue have projected themselves into the Presidential campaign and are discussed with deplorable bitterness.

Dishonorable motives are ascribed to both candidates. Offensive things are said to or about their adherents, and an intolerance of partisan feeling is shown that suggests a class war rather than a political debate on a purely economic question.

This question relates to the division of profits between those who work and those who own the tools, shops, and mechanism of industry.

The latter class have prospered greatly of late. The workers have demanded an increase in wages as their share of that prosperity. They have said that they would stop work if their demands were not granted.

Would we not all act in the same

way if we could when we felt ourselves inequitably treated?

I have always done so, and many of my friends are well off because they have insisted upon obtaining all they could for their services. "Take it or leave it" is the formula by which their constitutional right to freedom of contract is expressed. Two years ago we were confronted with a great emergency. The war was upon us, and, unbridled, the right to buy and sell as we could would have caused irretrievable ruin to many innocent people.

Facing these conditions, the stock exchanges throughout the world fixed minimum prices below which no-one was allowed to buy or sell, and the courts generally declined to recognize transactions made at lower figures.

To some there is a close analogy between the action taken by the stock exchanges and the course recently pursued by Congress in the face of a great emergency in the labor market. There are others who say that an inviolable right has been sacrificed to political expediency. This is unproven. The same thing was said when President Roosevelt permitted the United States Steel Corporation to buy the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to check the panic of 1907.

Surely there is wide room for dispassionate difference of opinion in regard to questions about which so many of us are honestly disagreed.

Certainly there is no necessity for talking about a "repetition of the French Revolution" because a problem hitherto unsolved is now under serious discussion.

Pathologists tell us that the auto-

intoxication of anger is most exhausting and frequently followed by great weakness and prostration. Some of us can confirm this from our own experience.

Prosperity is both a form and a product of happiness. We shall not promote it, and we may destroy it, if in this country we permit serious misunderstanding to grow up between those who pay wages and those who receive them. It can easily be averted by a mental transposition of the respective viewpoints. In this we can all of us acquire facility with practice.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 25, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74 1/2 Tls. 1.33 @ 73 = \$1.32 Tls.

Max. Dollars: Market rate: 72.75

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch. —

Bar Silver —

Copper Cash — 1826

**Sovereigns:**

Buying rate, @ 3 1/4 Tls. 6.44

Exch. @ 73—Mex. \$ 8.82

Peking Bar — Tls. 340 1/2

Native Interest — .08

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver — 32 1/2 d.

Bank rate of discount — 6%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-a — %

6 m-a — %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a —

Ex. Paris on London — Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. — \$ 47 1/2

Consols —

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London — T.T. 3-1/4

London — Demand 3-1/4

India — T.T. 230 1/4

Paris — T.T. 431

Paris — Demand 431 1/2

New York — T.T. 73 1/2

New York — Demand 74

Hongkong — T.T. 71 1/4

Japan — T.T. 69 1/4

Batavia — T.T. 177 1/4

**Bank's Buying Rates**

London — 4 m-a. Cdt. 3-1/4

London — 4 m-a. Docy. 3-1/4

London — 6 m-a. Cdt. 3-1/4

London — 6 m-a. Docy. 3-1/4

Paris — 4 m-a. Cdt. 446

Paris — 4 m-a. Docy. 446

New York — 4 m-a. 76 1/2

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER**

\$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.77

Mk. Tls. = Francs 4.83

" " 1 = Marks 12.95

Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.71

Mk. Tls. = Yen 1.62

" " 1 = Rupees 2.60

" " 1 = Rouble 3.56

" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

Shanghai, October 25, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Langkats Tls. 24.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.25

Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 78.00

New Eng. Tls. 12.75

New Eng. Tls. 13.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 92.50 Nov.

Shanghai Docks Tls. 92.00 cash

Shanghai Lands Tls. 91.25

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.00

Chengs Tls. 3.50

Consolidated Tls. 3.80

Consolidated Tls. 3.85

Java Consolidated Tls. 23.25

Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.50

Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.25

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.15

Philippines Tls. 1.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, October 25, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.10 cash

Kota Tls. 12.50 cash

**Direct**

Kota Tls. 12.50 cash

Kota Tls. 12.25 cash

Kota Tls. 12.50 cash

Kota Tls. 12.50 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.15 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.00 cash

Zhanghs Tls. 7.00 cash

Tanah Merahs Tls. 1.10 cash

## U. K. METAL MARKET

**Reuter's Service**

London, October 24.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. — 124 0 0

American Electrolytic Cop. f. o. b. — 145 10 0

Lead L. B. C. I. f. per ton. Nominal.

Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. — 30 0 0

Quicksilver Second hand. — 17 15 0

Tinplates L. C. W. per case. —

Muntz Metal London or Liverpool. — 0 31 0

Standard Tin (Cash). — 179 15 0

Standard Tin (3 months). — 181 0 0

Spelter (ordy. soft) f. o. b. — 52 10 0

Galvanized Sheets —

Gause — 26 5 0

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

293 Bubbling Well Road. Seven suites from 10 to 12 beds, each with a bath. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 17, 1971.

## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

**Chinese Cotton.**—The Cotton market during the past week was in a considerable state of excitement in sympathy with the rise in America. New York has advanced over 1 1/2 cent per pound during the week under review showing no signs of abatement in the feverish operations by the bulls and speculators there. Under such circumstances it would be futile to give an opinion one way or the other pending adjustment of values, meanwhile a small business is passing locally at about Tls. 1. to 2, higher than those of last week and while merchants generally are not very keen sellers, any lots that are being placed on the market seem to find ready buyers. Tone of the Market, Strong.

**Liverpool.**—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown — 16.05

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. — 7.85

Price of Mid-American. — 10.76

Price of Mid-American last reported — 10.87

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Spot: Mid-American Jan. 19.53

Price of Mid-American March 19.64

Tone of market, Firm.

**Indian Market:**—

(January/February shipment)

Broach — 73

Hinganghat — 70

Yestmal — 68 1/2

Akola and Nagpur — 67

Firm.

## London Rubber Market

**Reuter's Service**

London, October 24.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:—

Spot: 4 1/4 d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5d. buyer.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, October 23:—

Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5 1/4 d. seller.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co. London:—

Spot price standard quality ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 4 1/4 d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 4 1/4 d.

Market steady, tendency quiet.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

**Reuter's Service**

London, October 24.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2 1/4 % for account. f. 56 1/2

Cheques on London at Paris. — Frs. 27.80

T.T. on London at New York. — \$ 47 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot) — 32 1/2 d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount — 6%

Market rate of Discount — 5 1/2 %

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. — 17.40 d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde — 8.00 d.

Cotton: Mid-American Spot. — 11.13 d.

Plantation Rubber November — 2s. 5d. paid.

Deliveries China Silk — 145

Deliveries Canton Silk — 60

Deliveries Japan Silk — 89

Tone of Tea Market, Quiet.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

## INTEREST, GRANTED ON

## APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance

## Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Com-

pany's books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st,

1915, when the total Assets stood at

more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educa-

tional and Annuity Policies issued

at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

ign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## U.S. Business Outlook

San Francisco, September 15.—Business activity continues and constructive enterprise is reflected everywhere. July bank clearings show a new high record for that month while for the first seven months of the year—taking in the whole United States—the gain in bank clearings exceeded 51 per cent. These increases indicate the phenomenal business that the country is doing, notwithstanding the labor shortage which has been enhanced through the withdrawal of many thousand workers for military service on the Mexican border. The railroads are doing a business large enough to imply that when the freight movement reaches its height in the autumn, the transportation companies may experience much difficulty in providing shippers with the facilities which they require. Such a situation is often encountered in periods of industrial activity, but the problem has been aggravated in this instance by the inability of the equipment companies to guarantee delivery of new material ordered by the railroads.

## Renewed Buying of War Material

There has been a vigorous renewal of foreign buying during the past month. This has affected not alone the steel industry, but all kindred industries, so that the total influence has been very great. Buying of rails by foreign governments has been an interesting feature which, with the broad inquiry from domestic roads, has given the rail mills sufficient tonnage to insure capacity operations in that branch of the industry for some time to come. Another suggestive feature has been the buying of plates by shipbuilders, who are enjoying now the largest business that they ever booked. Foreign yards have also been in the market for American material, so that the total demand for marine steel is probably at record volume. It has been calculated that the naval program of this government will call for the production of 215,000 tons of steel for hulls and armament. The steel industry therefore is in a flourishing condition and the prospects are good for a continuance of unusual earnings during the balance of the year.

One of the strongest points in the situation has been the absence of unsafe speculation, unless the movement on the New York Stock Exchange during the last few days is destined to an over development. Sales of stocks in the New York Stock Exchange during August aggregated 14,602,251 shares. This total, although larger than in July, showed a falling off of 5,815,135 shares compared with August, 1915. On the other hand, sales of bonds last month showed a material gain for the year, amounting to a par value of \$84,719,300 as compared with \$73,050,000 in that month of 1915. These figures show lack of speculative interest, which it can be hoped will continue, for all should recognize that prosperity based upon abnormal conditions involves perils which must be reckoned with in considering the longer future.

## American Gold Holdings

No market probably ever financed the flotation of a huge loan with greater ease than was shown last month during the successful sale of the \$250,000,000 British government, two years 5 per cent note sale in New York. There was no money market response whatever, although some large credit operations for foreign governments were negotiated at about the same time. This unusual display of strength was largely accounted for, however, by the fact that Europe, since the beginning of the war has sent to the United States an amount of gold which would be more than adequate, as a basis of bank credit. There has been volume of war loans thus far placed in the United States. This country with a population of 100,000,000 people holds now nearly one-third of the world's monetary stock of gold and these record accumulations are being enlarged from day to day. The situation is most extraordinary and suggests that after the war is over there will be an interesting redistribution of gold holdings among the nations, which will call upon this country for a considerable part of its new surplus. There has been some enlargement of the mercantile demand for money and increased inquiry from borrowers in the agricultural districts. Legitimate borrowers have been offered all necessary accommodations, and rates remain easy.

The output of new securities for the first eight months of the year reflects the astonishing increase in business. Taking both the industrial and railroad companies, the total financing announced up to September 1st last reached \$1,615,000,000 as compared with \$900,000,000 during the same months of 1915. For the past three months this output of new securities is just about double month by month, the corresponding period in 1915, due largely to the financing of motor stocks.

Further reduction in the yields shown by the government's September crop report shows that this country will have very little wheat to export. Should we continue to export about 10,000,000 bushels a month we might find ourselves by the end of the season in a predicament similar to that encountered in 1909 when it was discovered that we had over-exported the staple.

The railroads continue to show extraordinary earnings. Returns just compiled for the first six months of 1916 exhibit a gain of 42 per cent in export about 10,000,000 bushels a month we might find ourselves by the end of the season in a predicament similar to that encountered in 1909 when it was discovered that we had over-exported the staple.

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## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

**STOCK**

**Quotations Closing**

**Banks**

H. K. and S. B. — \$730 B.

Chartered — 550 100.

Russo-Asiatic — R. 250.

Cathay, ordy. — 370 B.

Cathay, pref. — 3 1/2 S.

## Marine Insurance

Canton — \$400 B.

North China — 160 B.

Union of Canton — \$900 B.

Yangtze — \$360 B.

## Fire Insurance

China Fire — \$154 B.

Hongkong Fire — \$387 B.

## Shipping

Indo-China Pref. — Tls. 128

"Shell" — Tls. 112 1/2 B.

Shanghai Tug. — Tls. 18 1/2 B.

Kochien — Tls. 25 B.

## Mining

Kaiping — Tls. 10 1/2

Philippine Cons. — Tls. 1 1/2 S.

Raub. — Tls. 3 1/2

## Docks

Hongkong Dock. — Tls. 132 B.

Shanghai Dock. — 92 B.

New Eng. Works. — Tls. 13 B.

## Wharves

Shanghai Wharf. — Tls. 82

Hongkong Wharf. — 88 B.

## Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land. — Tls. 92.

China Land. — Tls. 50 N.

Shanghai Land. — Tls. 91 1/2 S.

Waihaiwai Land. — Tls. 3.

Central Stores. — 68 1/2 B.

China Realty (ordy). — Tls. 80 B.

China Realty (pref.). — Tls. 62 B.

## Cotton Mills

S. W. — Tls. 164 1/2 B.

S. W. Pref. — Tls. 105

International. — Tls. 87 1/2 B.

International Pref. — Tls. 73

Wu-kung-mow. — Tls. 78 B.

Shanghai Cotton. — Tls. 44 B.

Kung Yung. — Tls. 118 B.

Shanghai Cotton. — Tls. 16 1/2 B.

Wangtsepo. — Tls. 6 1/2 B.

Wangtsepo Pref. — Tls. 101

## Industrials

Anglo-French B'ry. — 395 N.

Butler Tls. — Tls. 23 N.

China Sugar. — Tls. 129 S.

Green Island. — Tls. 1020 S.

Langkats. — Tls. 24 S.

Major Bros. — Tls. 5.

Shanghai Sumatra. — Tls. 167 1/2 S.

## Stores



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

## Head Office:

35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangalore, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower Burma), Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama.

## Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

## W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Sucessales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mangste, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Douchery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Paopete, Hankeou, Pnom-Penh.

## Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT,  
Souverain Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOBBS,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... £15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,000,000  
..... £33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £15,000,000  
Head Office: HONGKONG.  
Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STAM.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Fochow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin, Iloilo, New York, Yokohama.

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## Shanghai Branch: 13, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000  
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PARMODAN.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chendse) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalren) O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

## Savings Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,

General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

## SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

## Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 30,000,000

London Bankers: Union of London &amp; Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Blahopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 3,628,688.77

U.S. \$6,878,688.77

Branches at: Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1a Kinkiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Guilder 55,000,000 (about £4,603,688)

Reserve Fund—Guilder 9,925,481 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weitevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,

Acting Agent.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund ..... H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,

Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 650,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches &amp; Agencies: Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,

Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainkong left Lungkow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Suwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique with the French mail of September 17, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, October 23 at 5 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Wusung today at 5 a.m. and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) at 6 a.m.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Monday.

The L.C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tanchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apar left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf on Saturday, the 4th instant.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. New Sweden left Shimonski for Dalny and is due to arrive here on the 31st instant.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shanshi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, s.s. Empress of Asia which left Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th instant arrived at Vancouver, B. C. at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 22nd instant.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun will leave Fochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Heinechi left Chefoo for Tientsin yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainchang left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sagittarius (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The silk shipped, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan which left Shanghai on September 24, arrived at New York on October 21.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dal



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 26	P.M.	Boston & New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. Tones & Co
27	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Olsen	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
13	noon	San Francisco	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
27	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 26	10.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	5.00	Nagasaki	Simbrak	Rus.	B. & S.
27	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
28	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
11	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesian	Fr.	Cie M.M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 27	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	..	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta	Gregory Apar	Br.	D. Sassoon
29	11.00	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	10.15	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 3	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M.M.
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
10	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
12	11.00	Marseilles, London via Hongkong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyasa	Br.	P. & O.
29	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	B. & S.
27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oana	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyprus	Br.	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazona	Fr.	Cie M.M.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Kesun	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Tuer	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Wahai, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
27	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyen	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Chiyen	Br.	B. & S.
29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Cheung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 15	noon	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
2	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
11	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 26	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	10.0	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
27	10.30	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	3.00	Viadostock	Simbrak	Rus.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
27	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Ksang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
24	10.0	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
30	P.M.	Viadostock	Glenline	Br.	B. & S.
31	1.00	Dairen direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
31	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin Tungchow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 26	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Fungting	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Yoyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
Oct 25	Hongkong	Chiyen	2111	Chl.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 25	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Oct 25	Japan	Kumano maru	244	Jap.	N. Y. K.	9 p
Oct 25	Viadostock	Simbrak	356	Jap.	R. V. F.	9 p
Oct 25	Chefoo	Ksang	827	Br.	J.M. & Co.	9 p
Oct 25	Hongkong	Glenline	1498	Br.	Glen Line	9 p
Oct 25	Japan	Yawata maru	150	Jap.	N. Y. K.	9 p
Oct 25	Japan	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.	9 p
Oct 25	Japan	Hankow	267	Chl.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 25	Japan	Rangoon maru	3316	Jap.	N. Y. K.	9 p

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 25	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
25	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	F. M. & Co.
25	Hankow etc.	Chinghai	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
25	Newchwang	Chinwang	1392	Br.	B. & S.
25	Chefoo, Tientsin	Belmont	1498	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	Footchow	Hacan	439	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	Wekamatzu	Shibon	1104	Chl.	S. P. S. N. Co.
25	Japan	Alvarado	1050	Am.	J. M. & Co.
25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.
25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, October 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Oct. 28 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, will leave on Friday, Oct. 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 518.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Palmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight, passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Passengers Arrived

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver.—Rev. and Mrs. R. Allison and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Annis and infant, Mr. S. Bunge, Mr. W. F. Borman, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Bateman, Miss D. C. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bayne, Master M. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beaman, Miss M. Brimston, Master B. C. Cheiney, Mrs. J. H. Crocker, Master B. Crocker, Mrs. R. J. Crocker, Miss B. Breck, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Downs, Rev. and Mrs. R. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Davis and infant, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Downey, Mr. A. Harrison, Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Havermale, Mrs. O. E. Hartwell, Master R. C. Hartwell, Mrs. S. E. Hening and infant, Dr. R. G. Kilbom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lockley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Leake, Miss B. M. Murdock, Miss M. J. Modeland, Mr. and Mrs. Neuman, Mrs. I. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Nielsen, Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Pletcher, Mr. J. F. Price, Mr. G. T. Ramsey, Dr. and Mrs. G. Sylvester, Mrs. and Miss A. Sykes, Mr. W. Vestey, Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson and 5 children, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. A. Beum, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ezra and 2 children, Dr. R. L. Fernback, Mr. D. W. Gale, Mr. H. S. Howard, Misses M. and H. Howard, Miss B. J. Honeyman, Miss M. Murdock, Mr. H. Schlee, Mr. A. N. Warrack, Mr. and Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. G. R. Feru-back, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Pien, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. J. Halse, Miss H. Noda, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Perkins, Hon. J. H. Millard, Mr. W. B. Millard, Miss J. H. Millard, Miss M. Morrison, Mr. B. C. Iabester, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Donohoe and infant, Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Donohoe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Falls, Miss E. Johnson, Mr. D. W. Murphy, Miss E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox. In Transit.—Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Alter, Rev. and Mrs. Augur, Miss E. Beacon.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Baldwin, Masters B. and M. Baldwin, Mrs. G. K. Bingham, Miss H. Bennett, Mr. E. C. Brown, Mrs. L. S. Brown, Master C. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bourne, Mr. S. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carina, Mr. J. H. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Clow, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Campion, Miss R. Carr, Miss F. Cooper, Mrs. M. E. Cushing, Mr. D. E. Clancy, Mrs. M. Duh Claygett, Mr. J. de Leon, Miss D. Darrow, Miss L. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dalton, Miss G. Davis, Mr. J. L. Graves, Mr. A. Harrison, Miss E. J. Hauman, Rev. Wm. H. Hauman, Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Holliday, Miss F. A. Hutchinson, Miss M. Hamilton, Mr. A. T. Hoffer, Mr. Wm. P. Harden, Miss D. Hoffin, Miss V. J. Hungerford, Rev. J. C. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hotchinson, Mrs. J. B. Jalbueno, Mr. C. R. Jones, Mr. J. de Leon, J. Joven, Miss J. Klipp, Mrs. W. A. Kincaid, Miss M. Kelsey, Miss M. Lukens, Miss C. H. Lawson, Miss B. Lockhart, Mrs. F. Lichanco, Miss N. S. Lichanco, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lichanco, Mr. E. J. Moss, Miss E. J. Martin, Mr. P. Markham, Miss J. Mohler, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mitchell and 2 children, Miss B. L. Myer, Mr. G. A. Malcolim, Miss R. Minter, Mr. R. J. Macgavin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Macgavin, Mr. A. N. Reid, Mr. C. Raval, Mrs. C. C. Riner and infant, Mr. C. E. Richardson, Miss E. E. Symma, Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Scott, Miss L. E. Scott, Prof. J. G. Strong, Dr. R. R. Steward, Miss G. Swartz, Mrs. B. Secor, Mr. W. B. Saunderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Slack, Miss A. E. Taylor, Miss J. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Twogod, Mrs. W. S. Tedford and 2 children, Mrs. J. Wych, Mr. L. D. Wharton, Miss K. Zigler, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark, Mr. H. Danb, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eldredge, Rev. L. A. Gould, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mrs. H. E. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. E. Holcombe, Mr. S. Reinschreiber, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. H. P. Thomson, Miss I. Cortner, Lady Chater, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Donnell, Mrs. B. R. Foster, Mr. J. de S. Jorin, Mr. W. O. Lamb, Mrs. Miss N. M. Lambert, Mrs. J. Leary, Miss E. Leary, Mr. A. G. McDonald, Mr. J. R. Noggle, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Parker, Mr. E. S. Brown, Mr. W. A. P. Gardiner, Miss H. V. Keim, Capt. D. Lukhmanoff, Mrs. G. del la Cantieri, Mrs. K. Graber, Mr. W. Gowrie, Mr. H. J. Hewitt, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson, Mrs. B. McLennan, Mr. A. Spedonis, Mr. J. H. Spedding.

## Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	E'rans	Am-g-b.	630	8	95	Coxe
10 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Calverton	Am-g-b.	320	1	39	Kellogg
7 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Samat	Am-g-b.	243	6	29	King
8 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am-g-b.	1392	8	119	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidue, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Tobia, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list being dismantled.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov-14	Hankow	Albergo	2769	Ger.	Carlopolis	YWGW
Oct 25	Chinwangtao	Albergo maru	1147	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Ang 4	Hongkong	China	3868	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Ang 4	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 24	Japan	Fukuji maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Oct 24	Japan	Gensan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Oct 24	Japan	Gemini	1300	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Oct 24	Japan	Hongkong	62	Chl.	Tuck Wo	CHPW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Oct 14	Hankow	Kien	729	Br.	B. & S.	B J
Oct 20	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1628	Jap.	N.Y.K.	OSKYW
Oct 20	Tientsin	Kumano maru	2474	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WVW
Oct 24	Haakow	Kiangwah	1232	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 24	Haakow	Kwangchi	1505	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 24	Haakow	Kiangwan	450	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 24	Haakow	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WVW
July 16	Hankow	Meidan	1652	Ger.	Meleers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meleie	1684	Ger.	Meleers	NGLB 1
Oct 16	Hankow	Meitoo	406	Am.	S.Oil Co	SCOW
Oct 23	Japan	Nichiro maru	1678	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Oct 24	Tientsin	Oono maru	1074	Jap.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
Oct 23	Hankow	Poyang	802	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 23	Hankow	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
Oct 23	Hankow	Sikang	5446	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	R VII
Oct 23	Hankow	Shanghai	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 23	Hankow	Shanghai	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WVW
Oct 24	Chinwangtao	Shintoo	1323	Chl.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	595	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 24	Cruise	Tsengach	178	Br.	T. & S. L. Co.	CKPW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tahug maru	1076	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDUW
Oct 24	Hankow	Talee maru	1146	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDUW
Oct 24	Hankow	Topyra maru	1146	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Oct 24	Hankow	Toonan	942	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 24	Japan	Yechigo maru	1051	Jan.	Satoh Shokai	

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE







## Auctions

Another Lot of 1,000 Cases  
Provisions and Groceries

**NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,  
LIMITED**

Having been favoured with  
instructions from

**THE CONCERNED**

Will sell at their Salesroom

No. 78 SZECHUEN ROAD

on

Friday, the 27th October,

Commencing at 10 a.m.

**The Undermentioned Stores**

Comprising—

Creams, Fruits, Vegetables,  
Butter, Ham, Bacon, Asparagus,  
Soda Crackers, Corn, Peas, Beans,  
Baking Powder, Toilet and Wash-  
ing Soaps, Flavouring Extracts,  
Lard, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, Must-  
ard, Spices, Maple Syrup,  
etc., etc., etc.

The whole will be put up in suit-  
able Lots.

On View on Thursday, 26th inst.

11439

**R. W. Heidorn & Co.**

will sell at their salesroom

Nos. 7-8 French Bund, behind  
the offices of Melchers & Co.

on

Saturday, the 28th October, 1916,

at 10 a.m.

a quantity of ready-made gent's

suits and overcoats, (shirts,

first quality woollen underwear;

also ladies' dress material to

be sold in dress lengths to suit

purchasers, caps, army canvas,

glass vases, hospital bedsteads,

carpets, enamelled bath and

geyser.

NOW ON VIEW

**GOLF**

is made more enjoyable with our

"WIDE ANGLE" lenses—they give a

wider range of vision.

**DR. O. D. RASMUSSEN,**

**OPTICIAN,**

19 Nanking Road.

Phone 3272.

E. O. D.

**THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE**

No. 5 Broadway.

**CHEESE**

Swiss

White

Triumph

Limburger

11389

**AN AMERICAN college**

graduate, having a native's

knowledge of the Chinese

language and of local condi-

tions, is open for employ-

ment. For particulars, refer

to Box 22, THE CHINA

PRESS.

11424 O 28

**Notice of Removal**

WE beg to inform our numerous

customers that, owing to our

former premises, 48 North So-

chow Road, being reconstructed,

we have permanently removed our

works and offices to our own new

building, PA 142 Tsepo Road,

east of North Honan Road.

**KIEN-CHEONG,**

Engineering & Iron Works.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.

11366

# Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

**BILL SMITH**

GET THE

"UPPER CRUST"

HIGHBALL

HABIT—

IT'S A

VERY NICE DRINK

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

**JUST UNPACKED**

Underwear for Everybody

made of

Silk, Wool and Lisle

Just the Thing

for present wear

**H. G. HILL & Co.**

129 North Sochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

Phone No. 2240

**Open Lawn Tennis Tournament**

To be held at the

CERCLE SPORTIF

FRANCAIS

on the

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th,

11th & 12th November

**5 OPEN HARD COURT EVENTS**

**5 HANDICAP GRASS COURT EVENTS**

Entries close on Friday,

Oct. 27th. Entry forms may be

had upon application to

**L. A. CHILL, Hon. Secretary**

**c/o PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LTD.**

10 Nanking Road

11379

**OFFICES**

**TO LET**

From 1st October,

a flat of eight large

rooms or part there-

of, in Nanking

Road, close to

the Bund. Rent

moderate. For

further particulars

apply to Box No.

370, care of office

of this paper.

**Zung Lee & Sons**

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices,

as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

**OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA**

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

**WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY**

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a

death in the firm, our business will be closed at the

end of the year

**C. KLARE**

1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11418

**ALL MAKES**

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES.

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE**

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

**The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration**

Notification No. 253

**PAYMENT OF FARES AND FREIGHTS (06/3)**

The Provisional Regulations relating to the payment of Fares and Freight published on May 21st and 22nd, 1916, requiring 30% of fares and freights to be paid in silver, are herewith abolished as from October 15th, 1916.

All stations of the Tientsin-Pukow Line will accept at face value silver dollars and bank notes issued by the Tientsin, T. nanfu, Hsuehchow, Pengpu and Pukow branches of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China as well as bank notes issued by the Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai branches of the foreign banks established in China.

(sd.) C. L. Wong,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, October 15th, 1916.

11402

**Forged Certificates and**

**Transfers**

**The Alma Estates, Limited.**

**The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.**

**The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

**ALL PERSONS DEALING**

in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

**HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES**

of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Board of Directors,

**HUGO REISS & CO.,**

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11342

**New French War Loan**

**THE**

**BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,**

receive subscriptions, at best rates

of exchange obtainable, for the

"New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11314

**NOTICE**

**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.**

No. 239.

THIS notification refers to new

applications for electric radiators

and Power Motors, but not to

lighting applications, which may be

received as heretofore.

All Consumers who already have

radiators installed may continue

their use, and those consumers who

had radiators on hire last season

may again obtain them upon

application to the showroom,

471/2 Nanking Road, or the Elec-

tricity Offices, 66 Szechuen Road.

**S.M.C. Electricity Department.**

11463

**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**

No. 2399

**ELECTRICITY**

NOTICE is hereby given that the

demand for electricity has reached

the limit of the capacity of the

generating plant. From this date

no further applications for motors

or radiators or for supply therefor

can be accepted.

Radiators installed last winter

will be reconnected upon applica-

tion to the Electricity Depart-

ment.

By order,

**J. B. MACKINNON,**

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, October 23, 1916.

11426

**Shanghai Klebang Rubber**

**Estate, Ltd.**

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd

instant it was decided to pay an

Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to

FIVE Candareens per share—on the

issued capital of the Company, on

Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to

shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the

Company will be closed from the

20th October to 3rd December,

both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

**HUGO REISS & CO.**

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.

11436

**NOTICE**

THE business of Geo. H. Macy

& Co., at Shanghai and Hankow,

will in the future be conducted

under the name of CARTER,

**MACY & CO., INC.**

**GEO. H. MACY & CO.**

2-a Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, October 26th, 1916.

11450

**EDUCATIONAL**

Small Classes in English,

Mathematics and other subjects

will shortly be held by Foreigner,

Graduate in Arts, experienced in

teaching Private Pupils, Schools

and Colleges: Excellent Testi-

monials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m.

and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels

5 per month per subject: Apply,

Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11353

**NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN**

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%.

The list of applications will be

opened in Paris from October 5th

until October 20th and those in-

tending to subscribe are invited to

apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is

unlimited and the French Govern-

ment binds itself not to redeem

same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at